137681

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,523—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1902. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Lansborne. | 5th April. |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 12th " |
| M.L. VICTORIA | 6527 | E. Crewe | 19th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 26th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd May. |
| * PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 10th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 17th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 24th " |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 31st " |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | V. Gutman, | 4,212 | 1st May 1902. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Androvich. | 4,139 | 1st June 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *S.S. POSEIDON | | 3,878 | 8th April. |
| S.S. FRANZ FERDINAND | | 6,043 | 16th April |
| *S.S. SILESIA | | 5,159 | 17th May. |

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIA | E. Klun | 2,850 | 23rd April, 1902. |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

### W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

### WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Schmitz | 10th April 1902. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Negre | 8th May, 1902 |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Durrande | 5th June 1902. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 3rd April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| DCO. BALDUINO. | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th April. 1902. |
| V. FLORIO | 2,840 | A. Dodero | 26th April, 1902. |
| R. RUBATTINO. | 4,580 | M. Saporito | 13th May 1902. |

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 165. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available 1 year | " 907-8 | " 550 | |

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " " 2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road. No. 23.

## INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

### VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### THE "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY (REGISTERED.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE AGENTS for this Celebrated Brand of Cutlery made from EXTRA QUALITY Steel. HANDFORGED and carefully tempered.

LIGHT. ELEGANT. DURABLE.

Price Lists on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

## "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4. 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

### GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

| BACON— | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight) | 1 2 |
| do. do. do. do. on cut | 1 3 |
| REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight) | 1 0 |
| do. do. do. on cut | 1 1 |
| CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb. | 1 0 |
| do. do. do. on cut | 1 1 |
| RASHERS OF BACON, per 1lb. tin | 1 4 |
| HAMS— | |
| Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb. | 1 2 |
| Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb. | 2 0 |
| Cooked, in slices " | 2 8 |

| CHEESE— | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb. | 1 6 |
| do. do. do. on cut " | 1 8 |
| GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese " | 1 6 |
| do. do. do. on cut " | 1 8 |
| CAMEMBERT, Real, per large tin " | 1 12 |
| MENAUTA per tin " | 1 4 |
| CHESHIRE do. on cut " | 1 6 |
| GRUYERE, Real " | 1 0 |
| CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf " | 0 14 |
| DOUBLE GLOSTER " | 0 14 |
| AMERICAN " | 0 12 |
| EDAMS & GOUDAS " | 0 12 |

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.

Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

## ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.

### FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 701 | Plain Enamelled Transparent | 28 |
| 713 | Gilt Decorated Enamel | 30 |
| 724 | Pearl Centre Back | 35 |
| 732 | Pearl Border, painted Angel | 55 |
| 782 | Pearls all over Back | 65 |
| 781 | Painting a la Watteau | 75 |
| 712 | Pearl Border and Pearl Centre | 56 |
| 501 | Transparent Enamel | 55 |
| 527 | Pearl Border Transparent | 55 |
| 581 | Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre | 60 |

Shamrock on light Enamel... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

### LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

### LECHARD FILS BORDEAUX SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

## ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
Toilet Service.
Vegetable Dishes.
Waiters.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & CO.,
64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "POSEIDON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's, S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN," from MARSEILLES are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Stream.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 21 and 21-A, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1901.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th April 1902, both days inclusive.

LA PALUSINE Paste for permanently dessroying BUGS. It effect, its purpose in one application, a thing which none of the Powders or Liquids can claim to do. One Franc per box-post free 1 fr. 25 cent. Sold at Glassage de l'Opera, Paris. All communications to be addressed to

"LA PALUSINE,"
103, Rue Richelieu, Paris.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY, AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

**Rs. 5,000**

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a Guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 9.

| PRIZES. | | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| 1 Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| 1 Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| 2 Prizes Rs. | 125 | each | ... | ... | 250 |
| 2 Do. | „ | 100 | „ | ... | 200 |
| 2 Do. | „ | 75 | „ | ... | 150 |
| 4 Do. | „ | 50 | „ | ... | 200 |
| 10 Do. | „ | 25 | „ | ... | 250 |
| 100 Do. | „ | 10 | „ | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ | 5 | „ | ... | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ | 1 | „ | ... | 200 |
| 523 Prizes | | | | Total ... | 5,000 |

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurmatollah Street, CALCUTTA.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED IN INDIA.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES
FOR REGULAR CUSTOMERS.
Apply
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & CO.,
67, Medow Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS, FIGURED SILK, DYED BROCADE AND VENETIANS COATINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties the following goods:—

On account and at the risk of Mr Hirjeewan Valjee—
M 388 S B T 628—4 cases blankets.
M 419 S B T 345-61—16 cases white shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Mr Jamal Sheoor—
R 2696 D W C 6852—case figured silk.
On account and at the risk of Mr Moranjee Mohunjee—
M 428 S E H 1126-28—3 cases dyed brocades.
On account and at the risk of Mr Mahomedally Lookmanjee—
M S & Co 361 H B 359—2 cases venetian coatings.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of tables, chairs, crates, hoop iron, steel files, copying presses, zinc, packing cases, scrap rubber, leather cuttings, hose pipes, lamp barrows, police belts, glass globes, manila ropes, broken casks, clocks, coir matting, water tanks, old clothing, cloth cutting scrap papers, printing machine, scrap bolts and nuts, iron pulley blocks, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE of all the Machinery in one lot and all the Leasehold Lands and Buildings in another of the Mill belonging to the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company Ld., situated at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, at Wari Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., in two separate lots:—

FIRSTLY.—All the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

SECONDLY.—All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing there on.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1902.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE.
And the Patronage and Presence of
SIR LAWRENCE AND LADY JENKINS,
THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL, at 9-30 p.m.,
IN AID OF MISS MILLARD'S HOME FOR BLIND CHILDREN.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Pianoforte Duet. "Jubal Overture"..... Weber.
Miss CLARA PROCTER and Mr. G. SCHINZI.
2 Song..... "Sleep, My Love, Sleep"..Arthur Sullivan.
Mrs. MACBETH.
3 Song..... "Come into the Garden, Maud"..... W. Balfe.
Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
4 Organ Solo.. "Impromptu"..... Renklauf.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5 Song..... "For All Eternity"....A. Mascheroni.
With Violin Obligato.
Mrs. BOLLAM and Mr. H. W. ASTELL (Violin).
6 Violin Solo... (a) "Salut d'Amour"..Elgar.
(b) "Spanische Tanzo"..Sarasati.
Mr. H. W. ASTELL.

PART II.

7 Vocal Duet .. "Awake."..... H. G. Pelissier.
Mrs. BOLLAM and Madame DURAN.
8 Song ..... "Lend me your aid"..... Gounod.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
9 Song ..... "Two Roses."..... Eva Lonsdale.
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
10 Song..... .....
Mr. N. MEDLEY.
11 Pianoforte Solo ..... (a) Pr. Indium-Holberg Suite.....Grieg
(b) Berceuse.....Chopin
Mr G. SCHINZI.
12 Vocal Trio ..... "Queen of the Night"...H. Smart.
Miss CLARA PROCTER, Madame DURAN and Mr N. MEDLEY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Accompanists—Mrs. MACBETH, Miss CLARA PROCTER, Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER, and Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

Erard Full Concert Grand, and Bluthner Allquot Grand.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, booked at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

## NOTICES.

BURMA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—European Temporary ENGINEERS for the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department, Burma.

Age, technical education, qualifications, including linguistic attainments, and last salary, should all be fully stated and copies forwarded of all certificates, with history of service.

Applications received after the 1st May, 1902, will not be considered.

H. GROVES,
Chief Engr., P. W. Dept., Burma.

Rangoon, March, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undernoted THREE CERTIFICATES Nos. 4431, 4700 and 4887 for together twenty shares in the Bank of Bombay, last transferred to us have been burnt, lost, stolen or mislaid.

Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said certificates in any way.

Certificates No. 4431 for ten shares, numbers 12172 to 12176 and 127 8 to 1271, originally issued in the name of HURJEEVANDAS BHUVANBHAI.

Certificate No. 4700 for one share No. 1796, originally issued in the name of HURJEEVANDAS BHUVANBHAI.

Certificate No. 4887 for nine shares, Nos. 4129 to 4131 and 6709 to 6711 and 9514, originally issued in the name of HURJEEVANDAS BHUVANBHAI.

VRAJLAL BHAGWANDAS,
BAI NAVIVAHOO, wife of BHAGWANDAS BHAVANBHAI,
Bhavnagar.

Bombay, 28th March, 1902.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1902 of GAOL and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 106 OF 1899.

AMICHAND PANALAL of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

PARASHRAMRAO SHRINIVASRAO PRATINIDHI and LAKSHMIBAISAHEB PRATINIDHI his wife ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of June, 1901, the following immoveable property, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendants abovenamed, in all that piece or parcel of Peasion and Tax ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's old Nos. 248 and 289, Collector's new Nos. 1947 and 2026 old Survey Nos. 2 and 3, and New Survey No 15-7417, situate lying and being on the south side of Khetwady Main Road, at Khetwady, in the registration sub-district of Bomoay, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house erected thereon and registered by the Municipality of Bombay under ward D. No. 1592 (5) street No. 32 (a) all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Vurjeevandass Madhavdass, on or towards the South by the property of Nandbai Anandrao Pitale on or towards the east by the property of Pandurang Ragho a and on or towards the West by a private road constructed by Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and Hurkisandas Narottumdas and are in the occupation of the said Luxmibaisaheb and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of February 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,
P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A box of the 30 principal medicines... | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| In 1 dram phials ... ... ... | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| In 2 dram phials ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Manual of Homœpathy ... ... | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Homœpathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ... ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D. ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A box of the 33 Specifics ... ... ... | 7 | 0 | |
| A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Guide for the same ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | |

*N.B.*—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "(BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

WANTED for EMPLOYMENT in a Mill either B.A., B.Sc., L.C.E., or L.T.M. (with some University training). Apply, with references, to Box "No. 355 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "155 M," Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET at the Apollo Chambers. Apollo Bunder, Apply to the MANAGER Apollo Hotel.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "ereasion" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pean Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Nanavati Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny; One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chinch Street

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Arions, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. K. H. PRICE Rs 1. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

## SMOKE
## LIVIERATO & CO.'S
## HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

### FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
## V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..... | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 42,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES' LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | £1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL..... | £562,5000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:
4C, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... | Yens 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... | „ 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | „ 8,710,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobo, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Other Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £4,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar, |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed..... | Rs. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | „ | 13,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital ..... | „ | 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years..... | 5½ |
| „ 1 Year ..... | 5 „ |
| „ 6 Months..... | 4½ „ |
| „ 8 Months..... | 4 „ |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
'9, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to R

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Matarpacaudy Nowl Road, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED until further intimation.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, and opposite the Flora Fountain, the following consisting of glass chandeliers Lyra lamps, globe lamps, Japanese panels, best American plated ware, rich majolica ware consisting of jardinieres, pots figures, busts, flower spots, and baskets, binocular, opera glasses, wall and table clocks, sliding lamp, bronzes table lamps, wall brackets, rolled gold pocket watches, etc.

The above is now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Race Lodge, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned oblong upright Boudoir piano by Soundy and Co., rubber tyred victoria by Frederick Selby & Co., rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, Brussel's carpets etc. etc., the property of Captain W. E. NEWNHAM.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT CLARE ROAD.

Under instructions of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Perozbai, widow of Sorabjee Cowasjee Lahe, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-0 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises that property described in the particulars below :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 1,243 and three-quarters square yards or thereabouts, together with messuage, tenements or block of buildings, bungalows, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, now assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E, Nos. 3335 (2) 3749, Street Nos. 23A and No 2 and (1) and being a portion of the property bearing Collector's assessment Ward Nos 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3803, 2 and street Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 23A, all which said premises lying and being at Clare Road now called Ripon Road and Clare Road, in the Registration District of and in the Island of Bombay and are bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by foot path and beyond by Clare Road, now called Ripon Road and Clare Road, on or towards the west by the property of Wallibhai Kadarbhai, on or towards the north by the property of Macbeth Bro'hers, on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Leak, and which premises are now in the occupation of the borrower or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Little and Co. Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

ON SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of E.D. Sassoon Mill, at Chinchpoogly, Kala Chowki Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture consisting of dining table, chairs, side board, drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble top tables, cabinets, mirror door almirs, Singapore cane top tables, bedsteads, pictures, windproof lamps, plateware, crockery and glassware, carpets, etc., the property of R. SHUTT Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF WHITE BORDERED NAINSOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Gouldas Sewji and on account and at the risk of Messrs Thurvalli and Hodevin—

Ex. s.s. Stanley Hall.

P. 119 C. H. cut of 245-5 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsook 39 inches, No. 8250.

Ex. s.s. City of Lucknow.

P 119 C.H. out of 1630—14 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks 39 inches No. 8260.

P. 119 C.H., cut of 3145—14 cases each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No, 8259,

Ex. s.s. Aston Hall

P 119 C. H. 4263—15 cases, each 150 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches, No, 8260.

210 pieces white bordered nainsooks, 39 inches. Nos 8250 and 8260.

The above goods have been found on survey to be short of the stamped lengths of 22 yards,

ON TUESDAY the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Race House Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware sweet-toned cottage piano, handsome victoria, powerful bay waler mare, 2 sets harness rich table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, carpets etc., the property of H. J. IVRIE Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Bai Chapa, wife of Devidas Ghirdhur, viz:—

2 gold kandoras, 4 necklaces, 1 saya, 1 mohanmala, 11 chundanhar, 1 kudia, 1 sankla, 1 Ramnavmi, 4 bangles, and silver kudda, langer kundees, footoda, langar, sobiet, etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF PRINTED GOODS AT MOOLJEE JETHA CLOTH MARKET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jetha Market the stock-in-trade belonging to the estate of the late Kessow Jeymuldoss, consisting of a large quantity of coloured prints and gagrapat, loose as well as in cases.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay 2nd April, 1902.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 103, 37, 77 and 78 at Churneywadi Lane, and of houses Nos. 46 and 47 at Chundanwady.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co, have been instructed to sell bona-fide to the highest bidder in Season Building, Fort, adjoining Cutler and Palmer's, and opposite to H. M's Mint, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P. M, a small but valuable library of books and a few pieces of household furniture, valuable steel engravings, chandeliers, and oil paintings, crockery, a singer's nearly new sewing machine, two grand pianos, 2 banjos, 1 guitar, and a mandoline revolvers, &c, a ship's chronometer by Trench Royal Exchange, London Hall and vestibule clocks, some silver watches, 2 gent's bicycles and some fox and other terrier, and some dog pups, ages varying from 2 to 11 months.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Also the household furniture of a deceased Parsee Gentleman, consisting of open carved sofas, round and pier tables, marble top round tables, chairs, sewing machine, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing tables, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in very good order.

1 second-hand strong built office shigram in good order.

1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 grey Arab, 14-3, aged, quiet in S and D. harness.

1 flea bitten Arab, 14-3, aged, quiet in S and D harness.

1 bay waler gelding, 15-1 hands, 7 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

The property of a gentleman proceeding home—

1 English-built single-seated rubber tyred brougham with a pair of handsome well matched chest-nut Arab geldings 6 years, 14-2 1-2 hands, quiet in harness and set of double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT DHUNJI STREET.

Under instructions from the second mortgagee of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 29th May, 1899, made between Messrs Kara-nas alias Karamsey and Bhugwandas Karamsey the mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the equity of redemption and all other the right, title and interest of the above named mortgagors in the properties hereunder described pursuant to the power of sale reserved to him, in that behalf by the said indenture of mortgage.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at or on the West Side of Dhunji Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 340 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7327, 340, 336, 119 an 547, New Nos. 1347 and 14102, old Survey Nos. 194, 195, 196, and New Survey Nos. 2 to 7354, but mentioned in some of the title deeds relating to the said premises as registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 7329, 340, 336, 477 and 847, new Nos. 2-7354, and -7247 old Survey No. , and new Survey Nos. 2-7354 and 2-7354 together with the messuage, tenement or building in two compartments standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D ward No, 1875 (8) Street No, 19, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Dhunji Street, on or towards the west by the property of the mortgagors, herein after secondly described on or towards the north by a Public Road and beyond it by the Grant Road Bridge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and on or towards the south by the property of Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhurda, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at or on the west side of Dhunji Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 320 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , together with the messuage, tenement or building in two compartments standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D, Ward No. 1815 (9) Street No 20, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of the mortgagors herein before firstly described and beyond it by Dhunji Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by the property of Byramjii Dorabji Banaji, on or towards the north by a Public Road, and beyond it by the Grant Road Bridge of the B B & C I Ry. Company, and on or towards the south by the property of Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bhurda, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Jahangir and Seervai, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1902.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "G," care of "Bombay Gazette."

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 31.

**In New York—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 24,000 bales. |
| Do. last year | 19,000 ,, |
| Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 ,, |
| Do. to Continent | 9,000 ,, |
| Mid-Uplands | 9 + 1-16 |
| Futures, month of June | 8·82+ 16 |
| Do. do. Sept. | 8·31+14 |
| Silver | 53 3-4—1-8 |
| Exchange in London | 4·87 7-8 plus 1-8 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday the 31st March 1902 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 16,410 bales. |
| Wheat | 16,002 cwts. |
| Linseed | 35,507 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 16,399 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 5,425 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 506 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 1,098 ,, |
| Castorseed | 5,368 ,, |
| Rice | 189,771 ,, |
| Myrabolams | 13,116 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 10,079 ,, |

Imports of treasure ex s.s. Ballaarat from Australia and Colombo.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | Rs. 3,04,892 |
| Gold Coin | ,, 11,25,000 |

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 1st.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | | 1s 3 31-32d |
| Bank Demand | | | 1s 4 |
| Credit Bills | 3 months Sight | D. A... | 1s 4 5-32d |
| Do | 6 do | do | 1s 4 9-32d |
| French Francs | 3 do | do | 169 3-4 |
| Marks | 3 do | do | 138 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days Sight | | 131 |
| Shanghai | 30 ,, ,, | | 178 |
| Japan | 30 ,, ,, | | 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 96-14 |
| 1st Settlement | 96-14 |
| 2nd do | 97-0 |

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of England since 6th Febry. | 3 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 27th March | 7 do |
| Bank of Bengal do. 27th do... | 7 do |
| Bank of Madras do. 7th Febry. | 8 do |

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 9 7 |
| Forward, May ... | 9 7 |

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... | 6 4 to 6 6 |
| Do. Forward, May... | 6 5 to 6 6 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... | 6 14 |
| Do. Forward May... | 6 14 |

Popyseed.—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Nominal. |
| Forward, May ... | 8 12 |

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | 27 8 |
| Forward, May ... | 29 0 |

Groundnuts—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | 45 0 |

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| Growths. | Fine. | F.-G. | Good. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms) | 160 | 153 | 148 | 25 April |
| Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms) | 170 | 164 | ... | do. |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) | 170 | 164 | ... | do. |
| Belati (M.-G.) | 187 | 181 | ... | do. |
| Khandeish, (M.-G.) | ... | 174 | ... | do. |
| Dhamangam Poolgam | 189 | 183 | ... | do. |
| Oomra good staple | ... | 191 | ... | do. |
| Akola M.-G. | 189 | 183 | ... | do. |
| Khamgaum do. | | | | |
| Karanja do. | | | | |
| Broach do. | 214 | ... | 209 | do. |
| Bhownugger (H. G.) | ... | ... | 185 | 15-25 May |
| S.-G. Dharwar | ... | ... | 204 | do. |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 188 | do. |

Cotton—Tone firm.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 27th March, compared with the previous week:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | Rs. 8,58,549 | Decrease |
| Other Deposits | ,, 16 91,985 | do. |
| Credits Undrawn | ,, 11,642 | do. |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | Rs. 66,410 | Decrease |
| Other Authorized Securities | ,, 5,335 | do. |
| Credits on Securities | ,, 1,48,847 | Increase |
| Loans do. | ,, 6,34,293 | Decrease |
| Bills discounted & purchased | ,, 24,080 | Increase |
| Balance with other Banks | ,, 1,14,858 | Decrease |
| Cash | ,, 9,04,251 | Increase. |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 27th March, as compared with the statement of the 22nd March :—

| LIABILITIES | March 22. Rs. | March 27. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 75,00,000 | 75,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 56,83,352 | 48,81,621 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 19,25,128 | 14,68,311 |
| Other Deposits | 4,87,27,124 | 4,50,35,139 |
| Post Bills | 11,540 | 11,540 |
| Credits undrawn | 20,99,289 | 20,87,647 |
| Rs. | 7,95,46,443 | 7,69,84,267 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 79,30,581 | 78,61,181 |
| Other authorised Securities | 15,16,586 | 15,11,251 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 1,06,08,653 | 1,07,57,500 |
| Loans do. do. | 1,84,41,725 | 1,78,07,482 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,01,36,198 | 2,01,60,278 |
| Dead Stock | 3,83,909 | 3,83,909 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 32,373 | 32,357 |
| Balances with other Banks | 3,61,901 | 2,37,043 |
| Cash | 2,01,34,417 | 1,82,39,266 |
| Rs. | 7,95,46,443 | 7,69,84,267 |

### THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Tuesday :—The low pressure area in North West India has drifted slowly eastwards, but is filling up and is of no importance To-day the barometer has risen briskly along the central and east Himalayas, and the depression in that region yesterday has extended southwards to the east of the Gangetic plain and the Adjacent districts. It may give thunderstorms in North East India during the day and light showers are reported from Assam and parts of the Deccan. Sibsagar has received half an inch, and Dibrugarh and Bijapur a quarter of an inch. Ordinary hot weather conditions prevail generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Sholapur and Bellary the pressure changes have been small.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jabalpore, Jaypore, Karwar, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Colombo, southerly at Ahmednagar, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess of normal in many places. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Akola to 84° at Dwarka and the minimum from 60° at Lahore to 81° at Negapatam.

The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Sholapur, Bijapur and Secunderabad.

Weather is slightly favourable for dust or thunderstorms at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at or about Secunderabad.

E. A. KENYON
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st March 1902.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah | inches 29·831 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 83·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76·9 |
| Dew Point | 74·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·733 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 89·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 79·4 |
| General Directions of wind* | SSW, SSE, SE, WNW, NW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles 217 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

KERR—March, 23 at Darbhanga, T S Ry, Margaret Minnie Kerr, aged 17 months.

WILLIAMS—March, 22 at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Violet Lucie, the younger daughter of Wyndham H Williams, aged 4 months.


HOT WEATHER COMFORTS.

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| CHIRETTONES Cools the Blood and prevents Boils. | 1 0 |
| COCA WINE Prevents fatigue. | 2 8 |
| PAPARADINE For indigestion. | 2 0 |
| CHICKEN WINE Will sustain when food is distasteful. | 0 |
| EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA IODISED A great Blood Purifyer. | 2 4 |
| SUMMER SALINE Cooling and refreshing. | 1 4 |
| SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS A mild and pleasant laxative. | 0 12 |
| VIOLET POWDER Keeps the skin cool and velvety. | 0 10 |
| EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE The Finest Hair Dressing Extant. | 1 8 |

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 4-31m., 6-16s. Low water, 11-9m.

Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles for despatch via Aden will be closed at the General Post Office at the same time as the English Mail on Saturday the 5th instant.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The Head Branch Statement for March 1902, daily average attendance, 219 ; admissions, 2,127 ; and prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the respiratory organs.

PRIVATE HEALTH CAMPS.—There was a large attendance in the Portuguese Health Camps at the Kennedy Sea Face, on Sunday, on the occasion of the sports organized by the Badminton Club. The programme was a varied one and consisted of sixteen items, the most interesting of which was the children's fete. On behalf of the Club, Mr. D. X. Siqueria expressed his thanks for the support they had received from the residents as well as from the secretary of the camp, Mr. Jas. Gondinho. During the games, the National Band played selections.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme at W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant on Wednesday, from 7 to 9 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Soldiers in the Park — Hume |
| Overture | Poet and Peasant — Sceppe |
| Valse | The Casino Girl — L Englander |
| Selection | San Toy — Sidney Jones |
| March | Le Pere de Victoire — Luis Gaune |
| Gavotte | The First Kiss — A Schubert |
| Grand Selection | Reminiscences of Scotland F Godfrey |
| Galop | John Peel — F Hunter |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. P. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Narayan Jeevan, a Hindoo, was charged with rash and negligent driving, and thus knocking down Miss Gladys Baker, who was cycling near the Band Stand, yesterday evening Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, Miss Gladys Baker. The complainant, was riding on the left side of the road, when suddenly the accused, under the influence of liquor, drove into her, and the horse knocked her from her bicycle. Her thumb was injured and the cycle sustained damages amounting to Rs. 75. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50.

TRESPASSING ON THE RAILWAY LINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Balbhoy Gainoo and sixteen other residents of Matoonga, appeared before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer summonses taken out against them by Inspector Rennison of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charging them with trespass on the railway line between the Matoonga and Dadur Stations. The facts of the case have been reported. Mr. Rennison informed the Magistrate that after the summonses had been served on them the accused had ceased to cross the railway line and he therefore did not wish to press the charge against them. The Magistrate discharged all the accused with a warning, but case against the remaining sixty-two accused will be heard on the 8th instant.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mistrial Gowrishunker, a Hindu shopkeeper, and his brother Ragunath and their servant Jechoo Ramcharan, were charged by Inspector Flanagan, with theft of Rs. 30 from the house of one Hurjivan Matabux. The complainant in his evidence stated that the three accused called at his house on the 28th March and quarrelled with him. After they had left he missed the money which he had kept under his quilt. The complainant called four or five witnesses, but none of them supported his story. The Magistrate on the evidence found the charge was false. He acquitted the accused and fined complainant Rs. 90. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be distributed amongst the three accused.

A NOTED BURGLAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Babaji Gannoo, a noted house breaker, was charged by Inspector Coxen with house-breaking and theft of a silver watch and sundry other articles of the collective value of Rs. 143, the property of Manock Gunoba, who resides in Girgaum. The evidence showed that on the night of the 30th March the accused was going along Girgaum Road, when he was challenged by a policeman, who on searching the accused, found a silver watch on him. Enquiries were then made which showed that the accused had, shortly before his arrest, broken into the complainant's house and carried away the watch and other property. It was also ascertained that he had broken into an unoccupied house in the same locality. The accused had six previous convictions against him and was on the last occasion sentenced to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was on this occasion committed by the Magistrate to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

### THE "RAST GOFTAR" DEFAMATION CASE.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling at the High Court yesterday, was called on again the case in which Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the "Rast Goftar," sues Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Watcha for Rs. 10,000 as damages for an alleged libel in the columns of the "Madras Standard."

Mr. Raikes, who appeared for the plaintiff under the instructions of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, said he was glad to inform his lordship that, in consequence of what fell from him at the last hearing on the 22nd ult., regarding the settlement of the suit out of court, the parties had agreed to refer the matter to arbitration ; and the learned counsel applied that the case be adjourned "sine die."

Mr. Justice Starling granted the application, observing that it was a wise step for the parties to take. On looking through the papers, his lordship found that, in the suit brought by Mr. W. A. Chambers against Mr. Kabrajee, the latter had written strong articles against the former ; and that the Judge, who tried the case, awarded to Mr. Chambers Rs. 1,000 as damages for the libel. Under those circumstances, the article written by Mr. Watcha, though it was strong, could cause no damage ; and if the present case had proceeded to a hearing, his lordship would have dismissed the suit or awarded the plaintiff only nominal damages of one, two, or three rupees, directing each party to bear his own costs.

### HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE

To speak to minutes of Decree.

1134—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai widow vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1153-Crawford B and Co—The East India Railway Co vs Jethmal Ramanund and others—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice HUSSELL.

Testamentary suit for examination of a witness,

39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vurjiwandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R., which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Aers, Mrs and 2 infants
Anos, 2nd Lieut, M S
Anderson, Mr w H A
Anderson, Mr P
Baker, Mr and Mrs E N
Boys, 2nd Lieut H C
Blythe, Mr D
Burn, 2nd Lieut A G
Barton, Lieut R E
Bunbury, 2nd Lieut G B St P
Breithaupt, 2nd Lieut E A
Brown, Capt W M R
Balnfield, Capt H
Barnes, Mrs H S
Beadon, Mrs
Baring, Lieut Col Hon E
Butt, 2nd Lieut J K
Borradaile, Col
Barrow, Mrs
Barrow, Miss
Cowie, Mrs
Cowie, Miss
Curtis, 2nd Lieut F
Crum, 2nd Lieut A W
Creagh, 2nd lieut H O
Chaldicott, 2nd Lieut O A
Conlaghan, 2nd Lieut R E
Capper, Col W
Crump, Mrs E
Colvin, Mr and Mrs E G and child
Dew, Capt and Mrs A
Dent, Mr A J
Dering, 2nd Lieut R C G
Davis, 2nd Lieut W J
De Orespiny, Lieut C
Da Costa, Miss
Deakin, Mr and Mrs
Ellie, 2nd Lieut J F
Fiddler, Mr H G
Forbes, Mrs and child
Forbes, 2 Misses
Foster, Miss
Forbes, 2nd Lieut, Hon B A
Follett, Mrs W
Foulkes, Mr H D
Guillaume, Miss L
Grigg, 2nd Lieut, S T
Godsal, 2nd Lieut W H
Gupta, Mr
Harry, Mr W A
Holkett, Mr H
Hutchison, Capt S T R
Hartly, Mr F C
Heath, 2nd Lieut H
Jardine, Miss
Jarvis, 2nd Lieut
Jackson, 2nd Lieut V A
Kerr, 2nd Lieut
Kalcrer, Mr A
Leacock, Miss
Lethoridge, 2nd Lieut T C
Lord, Mr R J C
Loder Symons, 2nd Lieut K G
Leckie, 2nd Lieut O T M
Lucas, 2nd Lieut M H
Leaser, 2nd Lieut, J R
Mullaby, Mrs
Maconochie, Mr and Mrs E and infant
Mathew, Mr W J
Moore, 2nd Lieut F C
Mangos, Mr Jnr
Mangos, Mrs
Miller, Mrs
Malone, 2nd Lieut K O C
Mitchell, 2nd Lieut J
Montgomery, 2nd Lieut R
Marrow, 2nd Lieut E A H
Macready, Lieut W
Magnire, 2nd Lieut E
Mally, 2nd Lieut H F
March, 2nd Lieu; G A M
Macdonald, 2nd Lieut w
Noel, Miss
Norton, Lieut Col G F A
Ogden, Mr and Mrs H
Crohard, 2nd Lieut D S
Orens, 2nd Lieut T O
Price, Miss
Parker, Mrs
Parker, 2 Misses
Parker, Mrs A and child
Quasim, Mr M
Rahim, Mr A
Rice, Mrs M A and infant
Roe, 2nd Lieut C B
Rolio, Lieut M K
Ross, 2nd Lieut D B
Reilly, 2nd Lieut B R
Symonds, Mr and Mrs E J A
Savory, Mr
Simpson, Mr G W
Sutherland, Mrs and child
Skinner, 2nd Lieut G W
Sim, Mr J K
St John, 2nd Lieut Hon R T
Slater, 2nd Lieut D McL
Smith, 2nd Lieut G E
Sinclair, 2nd Lieut M C
Shaw, 2nd Lieut T J T
Scott, 2nd Lieut. T H
Scot, 2nd Lieut S M C
Stewart, Mr and Mrs B
Scott Moncrieff, Mrs
Swinhoe, Capt E A
Smith, Miss
Smith, Master
Shann, Mrs
Taylor, Mr N
Thomas, Mr A
Tyrrell, 2nd Lieut A O L
Thomson, 2nd Lieut J F
Thornhill, Capt C B
Unwin, Capt B B j
Vevers, Mr W M
Wilbockes, Col and Mrs
Weston, Mr E A
Williams, 2nd Lieut K C B
Wodehouse, 2nd Lieut A P
Wood, 2nd Lieut E H W
Ward, Mr and Mrs E O
Wilkinson, Capt

### BOMBAY DOCTORS AND THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE Bombay Medical Union have forwarded a memorial to H. E. the Viceroy on the question of the recent nominations to the Indian Medical Service made and intended to be made without the usual or any competitive test, mostly from amongst the medical men sent out to India for famine and plague duty by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India They state that they are aware of the difficulties that exist at present in securing a sufficient number of candidates for the examinations of the medical service of H.M.'s Army, notably for the Royal Army Medical Corps, but they venture to submit that in the interest of the Service no less than of the profession, and having regard to the time-honoured traditions of the Service, the dispensing with the usual or any competitive test is an undesirable innovation. It is clear that such system of nominations would seriously affect the chances of deserving candidates entering the portals of the Indian Medical Service through the open door of a competitive examination which has hitherto been a sine qua non for admission into this Service. The recent innovation has caused all the keener disappointment, inasmuch as in making the above nominations due regard does not appear to have been paid to the interests and claims of the medical graduates of the Indian Universities ; but as the Memorialists are informed that a few vacancies still remain to be filled up, they pray that since nominations are to be made on this new principle, Government would be pleased to extend the benefits of such nomination to the distinguished medical graduates of the Indian Universities and others possessing high Indian and other European qualifications. They submit that a large field for nomination exists in the department of Civil Assistant Surgeons who are all graduates of the various Indian Universities.

Another class of Indian medical men whose claims the Memorialists venture to urge for the consideration of Government, consists of the distinguished graduates of the Indian Universities no, at present in Government service, and those who hold British and other European qualifications either with or without Indian degrees.

Should, however, his Excellency's Government consider it inexpedient to grant the prayer of the Memorialists, or should all the appointments be filled up before this memorial reaches his Excellency they further pray that in order to recognise the merit and ability of indigenous talent, his Excellency's Government would be pleased to increase the number of Civil Surgeoncies allotted to the Civil Assistant Surgeons. This procedure would be in the best interests of the State, and is to be commended on the grounds not only of economy, but also of efficiency.

### CHARGE AGAINST AN ARTIST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Harry De Haenke, a German artist in the employ of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Co. at Secunderabad, appeared to answer a charge of cheating, preferred against him by Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Co. in respect of a gold ring set with topaz and diamonds and valued at about Rs. 350, Mr. Wellinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, for the accused.

Mr. Khurshedji Bhicaji a partner to Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Co., gave evidence that the accused had given him an order to prepare a gold ring set with topaz and diamonds on the 10th of January last. The accused had also told him that the price of the ring should be between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400. He told the accused that the ring would be ready by the 21st January. The accused came on that day with some embroidered carpets and asked him to sell them for himself. He did not consent to it. As the ring was not ready the accused went back saying that he would take the carpets away when he would come for the ring. A boy came with a card in the accused's handwriting on the 23rd upon which he sent his clerk Mr Burjorji Rustomji with the ring and the bill to the accused. The clerk left the ring and came back without money. In consequence of a statement made by his clerk he made enquiries at the English Hotel, and subsequently at the Bori Bunder Station. In consequence of an information received at the Bori Bunder Station he filed a complaint against the accused in that court. The accused had been to his shop yesterday and had offered to compromise, but he said he had left everything in the hands of the court. Further enquiry was adjourned.

### ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following races will be held on Saturday the 5th instant.

Yachts H'cap (class A) Race start at 3 20 p. m. Course Special viz :—From Committee vessel round outer Light Vessel, leaving it to starboard round South Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port and thence to Committee Vessel.

Yacht H'cap (class B) Race Start at 3-10 p. m. Course special viz :—From Committee Vessel round outer Light Vessel, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel Lenght of course—11-2 miles Tomtit class Race start at 3-5 p. m. Course same as for B class.

Ship,s Boats (Fancy rig) Race Start at 3.0 p m Course same as for B class.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Thursday next.


A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.


## SEQUEL TO A BANK ROBBERY.

AT Bow-street, John Lewis, a commercial traveller, living at Hereford-road, Acton, and Adolphe Grosberger, dealer of Crispin-street, Spitalfields, were charged on remand with being in the unlawful possession of twenty-two 20-dolar bank-notes of the American Express Company, stolen outside the United Kingdom, and on which certain names had been forged.

The case arose out of a daring robbery which took place at the American Express Company's premises in the Rue Scribe during the spring of

"LALIMLI"
(THE RED TAMARIND)
IS THE
TRADE-MARK
OF THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE,
and is a
GUARANTEE
that EVERY ARTICLE to which
it is affixed is made of
PURE SOUND WOOL
and
NOTHING BUT WOOL.

ASK FOR
The "LALIMLI" Brand,
and see that you get it.

EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
PURE WOOL
GOODS MANUFACTURED.

INCLUDING:—

| | |
|---|---|
| FLANNELS | BLANKETS |
| SERGES | HORSE CLOTHING |
| TWEEDS | GREAT COAT CLOTHS |
| BROADCLOTHS | SOCKS |
| PUTTIES | JERSEYS |
| NUMDAH | CARDIGANS |
| BERLIN WOOLS | BALACLAVAS |
| KNITTING YARNS | SWEATERS |
| LOHIS | GLOVES |

ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LUND AND
BLOCKLEY,
ART JEWELLERS
AND
SILVERSMITHS
By Appointment.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GOLD AND SILVER
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES
MODERATE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

INDIAN CARPETS.
LATEST DESIGNS.
FAST COLORS.
ONLY VEGETABLE DYES USED.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT IN STOCK.
WELL WORTH A VISIT.
Specially recommended to Homeward Bound Passengers as one of the most suitable
PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
Also
PERSIAN AND BOKHARA
RUGS IN STOCK.
M. BRESLAUER & Co.
7-9 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS
EXCELLENT VALUE.
MAUVE WHITE PALE-BLUE PINK SOFT OXFORD } 3 for Rs. 12-0
FINE SOFT TWILL, WHITE & STRIPED } 6 for Rs. 13-8.
SPECIAL SHAPE COLLARS FOR SOFT SHIRTS } Doz. Rs. 7-8.
DRESS SHIRTS.
EXTRA, STIFF FRONTS & CUFFS BEST FINE LINEN } 6 for Rs. 30.
Asquith & Laird
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

PIANOS
FOR HIRE.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
PIANOS
FOR SALE.
Special terms for cash and monthly Payments.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
PIANOS
TUNED AND REPAIRED
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

PRESS OPINION.
"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos.'
ERARD PIANOFORTES,
SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE
from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article
done within our Works.
No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.
Government Regulation Qualities always in process. Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Through their connection with Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. (of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Paris), successors to
WAGHORN PIONEER OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
Latham & Co. offer to all adopting their Agency the advantages of a system most favorably known to the Public and originated
UPWARDS OF 63 YEARS AGO.
Send for their Tariff of through inclusive rates for the conveyance of packages to all parts of the United Kingdom from your Station.
Through tariff of rates to
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
will be furnished on application to
LATHAM & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1902.

## RUSSIAN TRADE REVIVAL.

THE commercial and industrial depression, through which Russia has been passing in the last two or three years, is now said to have reached the turning point, and signs of improvement to be visible. That being so, renewed efforts will be made to develop the trade with Persia, and may expect to hear of renewed activity in the territory where we now dispute their claim to supremacy. Fortunately we are making as much headway as they are at the present time. In the long run we shall make more, but we are not likely to have an uninterrupted run of luck. Russian methods are not British methods, and by truckling to the trader, they will be able to cut in where we should hesitate, and for some time we may find Russia draw ahead. Mr. Henry Cooke, the official British Commercial Agent in Russia, has just been telling the Manchester Chamber of Commerce what those methods are, how it is probable that Russia may make herself felt in our markets. But he would have British merchants avail themselves of every opportunity afforded by Russian facilities of extending British trade, and he believes that the great Siberian Railway cannot but be of advantage to the British trade as well as to the Russian. In dealing with Russian firms it is well to have an idea of the status of those firms, and that is information which Mr. Cooke has undertaken to supply to British dealers. As to the desire to cultivate trade between Great Britain and Russia, Mr. Cocke says it would be affectation to deny that the unofficial press gives no encouragement to the idea, though the fact remains that Russia has to find a larger outlet for her agricultural produce, while Great Britain desires to find a fuller development of trade, mostly in machinery and mechanical appliances of all kinds. It is impossible, as Mr. Cooke explained to the Manchester Chamber, that a country of such enormous population as a hundred and thirty millions, and of such enormous area can remain undeveloped. It cannot stand still, and as may be seen from the very lively railway enterprise and remarkable activity of her officials, Russia does not mean to do so. At the same time prohibitive Customs Tariffs stand in the way of the development of trade with Russia. Another obstruction, according to Mr. Cooke, is the long credit system, the rooted system in vogue in Russia; while yet another is bad debts. Germany gives the Russian trader longer credit than Great Britain, and the consequence is that Germany surpasses us in trade with Russia. But the long credit system does not pay in the long run. Bad debts become heavier, and it is not surprising to hear that the evils of the system are already making themselves felt. British systems must eventually, as British merchandise does, triumph.

Germans not only give longer credit, but their language is the business language of Russia. German travellers and representatives are to be found all over Russia, and they are even to keep in touch of their customers in a manner that British traders are not. They are likely to do much more business with Russia than we are. One obstacle to the development of trade with Russia Mr. Cooke declares to be the tax upon commercial travellers, though it is difficult to see how it should interfere with British development if not with German for German travellers are taxed as well as English. But he was speaking in a general sense, as he was when he told the Manchester traders that they were standing in the way of the development of trade with Great Britain by furnishing the Russian with finished machinery and skilled workmen. These, as he argued, enable Russia to a large extent to do without the products of the textile industry. Thus in some sense one industry hampers if it does not kill another. Yet if Great Britain did not supply the machinery, some other country would, and as the Russian manufacturer is an impartial man, and wants the best that can be got for his money, he goes into the English market. Besides the Russian finds it easier to trade with England. As the Manchester Chamber was reminded, last year there was a Customs tariff conflict between the United States and Russia. The former having raised the tariff on what she considered Russian bounty-fed sugar, Russia retaliated by raising the tariff mainly on steel and mechanical appliances imported into Russia from America. This gave us some advantage in trading with Russia as regarded the United States. Then there are the ordinary Customs difficulties between Russia and Germany, which may or may not give us some advantages. At any rate this has raised some feeling in Russia against Germany and German products. Russia is mainly agricultural and exports much produce to Germany, and that country is intending, so far as is known, to raise the duty on those products, which will shut out or hamper much more the trade in agricultural products from Russia to Germany. Russia therefore turns naturally to the great free open market we ourselves present.

Russia is developing by means of foreign skilled workmen, foreign machinery and foreign capital which are welcomed in the country so long as they are applied as is officially desired. Mr. Cooke compares the country to a vast colony which requires opening out, and he thinks the Siberian Railway as a great international thoroughfare between East and West will present extensive probabilities. So far as British trade with Russia is concerned, Mr. Cooke asked his hearers to remember that in Russia the vast bulk of the population—80 per cent.—may be said to be peasants, ignorant in many ways, very conservative in habits and very limited in their means. Their purchasing capacity is mainly controlled by the state of the previous harvest, and unfortunately in the last two or three years that has been poor. As a general rule British goods do not reach the vast bulk of the population, the peasants. They reach the better and higher classes. Russian industries have so far advanced that they can themselves supply the cheap and very often coarse articles that the mass of the population demand. We have to do mainly with the upper classes. In solid articles our goods may be said to hold the field. We have rivals, of course, especially Germany, but the rivalry is more in the form of cheaper goods, not necessarily inferior, and within the purchasing capacity of the bulk of the people. But in high-class goods the name stands as before. The very word English means in Russia the best of its kind in almost any branch of industry. And so it will in many other parts of the globe. All that is required is to push it and to see that it has fair play, that spurious imitations with fraudulent trademarks are not palmed off on the unsuspecting purchaser for British manufacture and we have no need to fear competition in any market in the world.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB. THE extent to which plague is now prevalent in the Punjab is viewed with a great deal of anxiety by the Provincial authorities, and a resolution recently issued by the Local Government attempts to explain why the Punjab is suffering so severely from the pest. The resolution bears the signature of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Mackworth Young, and reviews the course of plague in the Punjab since 1897. The conclusions arrived at are important for, as plainly as he could, Sir Mackworth Young has put the blame for the present condition of affairs upon the Government of India. He attributes the great extension of the disease in the Province to the relaxation of the plague preventive measures consequent upon the orders of the Supreme Government who based their change of policy in 1900 on the recommendations of the Plague Commission. The abandonment of compulsory measures for checking the pestilence was decided upon in deference to native hostility, but in so far as the Punjab is concerned, Sir Mackworth Young indicates that opposition to all measures became more pronounced as soon as compulsion ceased. The concession to native feeling was interpreted in the Punjab villages as a sign of weakness, and where plague officials had been previously bringing the people round to see that the measures taken were for their good, they began to violently oppose the officers. During the outbreak in 1897-98 the attitude of the people was one of passive obstruction, in the next year, having profited by their experiences, their temper in the words of Captain James was "admirable" and they freely recognised the advantage of the compulsory measures. Their co-operation with the authorities continued until 1900, when the compulsion having been removed, the people in many villages, excited by false rumours, actively resisted plague officials, refused to evacuate their huts and occupy those provided by Government and generally objected to all measures even those intended for purely observation purposes. In a number of cases the officers were personally attacked. In the opinion of Sir Mackworth Young the great spread of the disease which has since taken place in the Punjab is primarily due to the discontinuance of the cordon system which, prior to July 1900, was effective in preventing the migration of persons from plague infected areas. The removal of this restriction combined with the voluntary nature of all other measures naturally led to the appearance of the pest in places where it had not previously broken out. Sir Mackworth Young, though he carried out the orders of the Government of India on the subject, was personally persuaded that the change of policy was a mistake, but it seems scarcely the action of a courageous administrator to have waited until his term of office had expired before deciding to speak out on the matter. In other places than the Punjab the ravages of the plague have given rise to questionings concerning the wisdom of the present plague policy, and quite recently in Bombay we have been excitedly told that the methods now being followed are insufficient. The interest of this statement is contained in the fact that it has come from quarters whence the outcry went up against the former compulsory measures for checking the pestilence. Bombay in its recent experiences, has however, been more fortunate than the Punjab and any more vigorous immediate methods than those at present in operation here appear to be unnecessary. This is especially the case now that the epidemic is declining.

THE LATE SIR ANDREW CLARKE. THERE has passed away in Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, Agent General for Victoria and Tasmania, whose death was announced yesterday, an ideal Governor, a brave soldier, and a man who had the gift and genius of statesmanship. India remembers him when twenty-five years ago he served her as Minister of Public Works on the Viceroy's Council, but it was not in India that his greatest work was done. His whole life was spent in a continuous struggle for the betterment of the conditions of the soldier, the up-lifting of the native races under British rule, and the general improvement of the Colonies. Sir Andrew Clarke made great efforts to bring about fair conditions of labour for all workers. This was the one war-cry of his life, it inspired him in all his labours. It was he who created that well worn and famous phrase: "The living wage." He endeavoured to bring about the adoption of the principle of the living wage in the Army, but at that time his views in this respect were regarded as extreme. His proposal was to pay the soldier 30s. a week with a prospect of £2 2s. if he proved himself a good man. John Bull, he said, could not get the best at a shilling a day, and he marvelled at the splendid fellows our soldiers proved themselves in the past. This principle—the uplifting of the masses,—with what was a natural corollary to him as a soldier, the improvement of the life of the soldier actuated and controlled him when he had to do with native peoples. One of the most successful and most typical periods of his life was that in which he laboured in the Straits Settlements, finally bringing certain of the Malay native states under the protection of the British Government, pacifying Malacca, subduing all those savage ebullitions which characterised the country, and ultimately bringing it into a peaceful and prosperous condition, blessed with civilised laws and undisturbed by the faction strifes which had torn it asunder through all history. Wherever Sir Andrew went the spirit of philanthropy went with him. As the Governor of the West-Coast of Africa he succeeded with the native peoples in a way that it seldom falls to the lot of a Governor under similar conditions to succeed. As a soldier he had great technical ability. His knowledge of fortifications was immense. He had been Inspector-General of Fortifications to the Empire, and he projected and executed the defences of various important coaling stations. Those who remember Sir Andrew Clarke in India will, perhaps, not be aware that it was he who first accorded to Queen Victoria the title of "Empress of India." He was in the Straits Settlements at the time and was directed by the Colonial Secretary to convey to the "Rajahs, Elders and People of the Malay Peninsula the good wishes of the great Queen of England" and so in order to make the message of the Queen of England—a title which the Malaysians could hardly be expected to thoroughly understand—more clear he designated her for the first time: Kaiser-i-Hind, and now that appellation is and always will be, an essential constituent of the title of the Sovereign of Britain. His was a busy life. He saw many lands, achieved many successes, and has died generally regretted. It will be a difficult matter to fill the office which his death has rendered vacant.

---

HIS MAJESTY'S Flagship Highflyer under the Command of Captain F. E. E. Brock, R. N., with Rear-Admiral D. H. Bosanquet, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron, on board will sail to-day for Trincomalee.

---

WITH effect from the 1st instant the Dead Letter Office will be removed from the General Post Office building to the 2nd floor of new building (Nasvari Buildings) erected by Mr. Tata on the Hornby Road opposite to the old Police Court.

---

THE Preliminary List of the business to be brought forward at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Law and Regulations, to be held at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Monday, the 21st April, comprise only the third of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Police in the City of Bombay.

---

WHEN the War Office commenced to buy remounts in Hungary, Sir Blundell Maple offered the services of his trainer, Mr. Alec Waugh, to select them, but they were declined. The Government have now engaged Mr. Waugh for this service. In consequence of the discussions in the House of Parliament and the Press on the purchase of remounts, the Austrian Minister for War, it is stated, has nominated two officials from his Department to go into the matter as far as the purchases in the Dual Monarchy are concerned, and report to him as soon as is convenient.

---

THE damaged cause by fire at the premises of the Linoleum Company, in the Rue Montmartre, is estimated at thirty million francs. Some thirty persons have been rendered homeless. Many disappeared in the confusion caused by the disaster, and the search for them was carried on up to a late hour, but it is believed that no lives were lost. Six steam pumps are still playing on the ruins. An entire block of houses was destroyed, containing some ten big business houses, principally silk and velvet firms. There were four people injured, one being a fireman.—"Reuter."

---

ADELBODEN, where the ski-climber has disappeared mysteriously, is a village on a high valley of the Oberland branching off to the right from the main road to Kandersteg and the Gemmi. Its interest to mountaineers is as one of the points of departure for the ascent of the Wildstrubel, which is practically the only first-class excursion to be made therefrom. Of late years it has grown into a popular resort for tourists whose climbing ambitions are strictly moderate, and no fewer than ten hotels have sprung up there. It is a better centre for the skiers than Zermatt owing to the absence of crevassed glaciers.

---

AN idiotic exhibition is reported from Brighton. Two men played ping-pong one Saturday evening in a cage containing a dozen lions, in the presence of about a couple of thousand spectators. The lions, with one or two exceptions, were made to lie down at one end of the cage, and their trainer kept watch over them whilst the players got to work. The game was twenty up for, it was announced, £50 a side. Play was a trifle loose at starting, but afterwards improved. When six minutes had elapsed, the game stood nineteen all. It was then decided to play the best of five points, and the game was soon won. The lions appeared to be quite indifferent. The event has given rise to considerable comment.

---

APROPOS of a recent scene in the House of Commons, an unusually fine specimen of an old-fashioned method of political abuse occurred lately in the Senate of the United States. Senator McComas, having dealt in a speech with some remarks of Senator Wellington, the latter in his reply said, "If my colleague will at any time outside this chamber say that what I have said is not true, I will say to him what I am restrained from saying to him now out of respect for the dignity of the Senate—that he utters a cowardly and malicious falsehood.

---

THE Lancashire Master Cotton Spinners seem to be resolved on their policy of curtailing production, not, it is now explained, on the vague ground only of depression, but as an incident of the American cotton supply. At a meeting at Manchester of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, it was decided to ask the members of the Federation who spin American cotton at once to close their mills for two days each week, and circulars have been sent out for their signature as parties to such an agreement. That this enforced weekly holiday for the operatives will continue for some period is evident from the resolution which the General Committee arrived at, which is to the effect that "it is desirable in the interests of the American cotton trade to adopt a systematic course of short time." This will be bad for the operatives and do little good to the masters.

---

IT is a matter for congratulation, says the "Manila Times" that the Philippines will soon cease to be the exception among other colonies in the Far East in the matter of coining their own currency. Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Java, Tonkin and Siam have each their own individual currency, and with the large commercial out-turn, which is increasing and will increase in these islands the necessity for a Philippine mint is daily becoming more urgent.

---

ANGINA PECTORIS from which Mr. Rhodes died is a disease of great men. It carried off Matthew Arnold, it killed Lord Clarendon, Dr. Chalmers, John Leech, Dr. John Hunter the famous physician, Thorwaldsen the sculptor, and Sumner the American statesman. It seems to have a predilection for those in whom there is a high development of the nervous system. It is a very rare disease, fortunately for humanity, for the agony of it is beyond human endurance. The Teutonic races are the greatest sufferers, except the Irish. Next to Ireland comes Great Britain Germany is a good third while France, Spain, and Italy suffer very slightly.

## "MAXIMUS THE BITTER."

### GENIUS ON THE TRAMP.

Maxim Gorky—"Maximus the Bitter"—is the pseudonym of Alexyei Maksimovich Pyeshkov, the most popular story-writer now in Russia. Born on the 14th of March, 1869, Maxim Gorky will next Friday have completed thirty-three years of life. Until some nine years ago, when his story of Greg Chelkash, that little masterpiece—which fills sixty-two pages of Mr. Bain's translation—made it appearance, Gorky had known more of life's bitterness than falls to the lot of most mortals. Fourteen years ago, Maximus the Bitter "tried to commits suicide from sheer wretchedness."

Gorky's readers will discover that the black cloud-land, even of his life, has its silver lining. Nevertheless, the picture of human existence presented to us in the volume of selection from his "Razskazui" (Tales), is one all but entirely of stark, unrelieved misery. Not, however, misery as of some inexorable law of nature, but as proceeding, in the main, from institutions which, being man's work, are improvable by man. As a delineator of the tragedy, and the pathos of Russian life, Maxim Gorky has little to show us, beyond what we have found in Turgeniev, and Tolstoy. But many of his characters are new. And as to his style—what shall we say of it? It is the style says a writer in the "Daily News" of one whose books are nature and man, whose eye is omnivorous, whose gift of realistic description is unsurpassed by any European writer—the style of the tramp of literary genius, who scorns conventions, who will tell the truth exactly as he knows it.

Mr. Bain, in his short biographical sketch—a model of what compositions of the kind should be—remarks that "we should not give very much for the chances of a poor, friendless lad of feeble constitution, vagrant disposition, and an overpowering taste for excitement, who should be turned adrift to shift for himself at an age when most young lads are still safe at-school." In England, the poor creature would probably land in a prison or infirmary. But in Russia, the young vagrant, all the more because of his intellectual gifts, would discover that the chances against his reaching manhood—to say nothing of literary renown—were scarcely worth counting. It would seem as if Maxim Gorky inherited his love of vagrancy. His father was a rolling-stone. Left an orphan in childhood, and turned adrift to shift for himself, young Gorky served as a cobbler's apprentice, a wood-sculptor's devil, a turnspit on a Volga steamer, a gardener's man, a biscuit baker, railway porter, day labourer, street hawker of beer, before, he reached the end of his teens. It was late—at least according to Western standards—before he learned to spell his own name. Russian literature, and for that matter European literature, owe a debt of gratitude to, Smurny, the cook of the Volga steam boat, who, by giving his young turnspit some volumes of Gogol and Alexandre Dumas, was the first of mortals to stir the latent spark of his genius. "Till the advent of the cook," says Gorky, "I could not endure books or, indeed, any sort of printed paper—passports included." Soon after his attempted suicide, young Corky took to the road in earnest. He wandered over Southern Russia, the Ukraine, Bessarabia, the Crimea, the Kuban, the Caucasus. The nine stories translated in this volume are but a partial record of what he saw, felt and thought in those days of his trampdom. The adventures are narrated in the third person: but they are the adventures of Maxim Gorky.

WITH CRIMINALS.

The first story in the volume, "In the Steppe," is a record of Gorky's foregathering with criminal tramps. Like nearly every story in the volume, it leaves upon the reader's mind an impression of a certain indefinable mysterious affinity between the sadness of the Russian landscape and the sadness of Russian life. Gorky's description of hunger, in this story, is remarkable for its out-and-out—though not offensive—realism. "Twenty Six and One of Us," the next story in the volume, depicts the hideously sordid life of the master baker's underground "stone cage":

It was a grievous evil life we lived within those thick walls. . . We rose at five o'clock in the mornings without having had our sleep out, and—stupid and indifferent—at six o'clock we were sitting at the table to make biscuits from dough already prepared for us by our comrades while we were still sleeping. . . . Our masters called us niggers, and gave us rotten entrails for dinner instead of butcher's meat. . . . Our masters had closed up the windows with iron in order that we might not give away a morsel of his bread to the poor, or to those of our comrades who were living without work, and therefore starving. . . . The whole day, from early morning till ten o'clock at night, some of us sat at the table kneading the dough and rocking to and fro so as not to get benumbed, while the others mixed the flour with water. And all day long, dreamily and wearily, the boiling water hummed in the cauldron where the biscuits were steamed. . . The huge stove was like the mishapen head of some fairy tale monster—it seemed to stick out from under the ground, opening its wide throat full of bright fire, breathing hotly upon us, and regarding our endless labour with its two black vent holes just over its forehead. Those two deep cavities were like eyes, the passionless and pitiless eyes of a monster: they always regarded us with one and the same sort of dark look, as if they were weary of looking at their slaves.

But even in the degraded slaves of the stone cage there is room for hope. For even they must have Someone or Something to worship, and in their hunger for the higher something the slaves of the iron monster concentrate the best of themselves—their best affection upon little Tanya, a girl of sixteen, whose daily visits are to them as a ray of sunshine. The tragedy of the story is in the ruin of Tanya by a vulgar, ostentatious, over dressed, callous scoundrel employed on the same premises. The fellow is photographed to the like. Tanya is the "one other" of the story. Traqual, in another fashion, is Natasha, the heroine of the tale "One Autumn Night." Natasha, is the analogue to the generous "unfortunate" of Oxford-street who helped the homeless young De Quincy. We are to believe that Natasha rescued the homeless Maxim Gorky from starvation. It is a moving picture, that of the friendless youth and the girl whom her lover had beaten and bruised taking shelter from the bitter wind and rain beneath an upturned skiff:

"What a cursed thing life is!" she exclaimed, plainly, abstractedly, and in a tone of deep conviction. But this was no complaint. In these words there was too much of indifference for a complaint. This simple soul thought according to her understanding, thought and proceeded to form a certain conclusion which she expressed aloud, and which I could not confute for fear of contradicting myself. . . . . "What wretches all you men are! I'd burn you all in an oven, I'd cut you in pieces. If any one of you was dying, I'd spit in his mouth, and not pity him a bit. . . . She cursed us up and down, but there was no vigour, no malice, no hatred in her cursing that I could hear.

You would say that the real Natasha revealed herself not in her abusive speech, but in her tender help of the starving youth whom their common penury had thrown in her path.

We crept from bebin hthe skiff and went into the town. . . . Then we took friendly leave of each other and never met again; although for half a year I searched for that kind Natasha . . . in every hole and corner. If she be already dead—and well for her if it were so!—may she rest in peace. And if she be alive, still I say peace to her soul.

GREG CHELKASH.

His brief acquaintance with Natasha might well have cured the young man—Maxim Gorky, let us say—of pessimism: have raised his estimation of human nature. As a rule, Gorky gives us two sides of the picture; or, if not the entire bright side, the radiant, edge, illumined by the hidden sun. It is this that saves these sometimes matchless stories from being messages of sheer despair. If we had to select the tale wherein Gorky's genius finds its completest and most varied expression, we should consider "Chelkash," one of the finest short stories ever written. Greg Chelkash is an adventurer a tramp, an outcast, who lives by smuggling.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### BOERS ACTIVE IN CAPE COLONY.

### MALAN AND FOUCHE HEADED OFF.

### DUTCH EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

### M. KUYPER AND GERMANY.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Boers and rebels in Cape Colony are again showing considerable activity.

Commandants Malan and Touche have been headed off while endeavouring to move North West and broke to the South.

M. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, has visited Brussels and Berlin, and it is stated that the object of his visit is to induce the German Government to intervene in favour of the Boer.

### THE SHOOTING OF UNARMED BOERS.

### MORE AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS IMPLICATED.

### PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

The transport Canada which has arrived at Queenstown has among her prisoners on board two Australian Officers who have been sentenced to Penal Servitude for life for shooting unarmed Boers in the same affair for which the two other Australian Officers were executed.

### SOUTH AFRICAN CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Lieutenant M. McQueen, 20th Punjab Infantry attached to the 16th Mounted Infantry, was killed at Bergentel, South Africa, on the 3rd March.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

President Loubet arrives at Cronstadt on the 20th May, and leaves on the 23rd. He spends one day at St. Petersburg.

## THE YEAR'S REVENUE.

The Revenue for the year is £142,997,000 being a net increase of twelve and-a-half millions and nearly half a million above the estimates. The Customs show an increase of £4,731,000, and the Income Tax of £7,880,000.

## THE COMING CORONATION.

Lord Minto leaves Canada for the Coronation, on the 10th June.

## OBITUARY.

### SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

The death is announced of Sir Andrew Clarke.

[Lieutenant General Sir Andrew Clarke, Agent General for Victoria, was the eldest son of the late Colonel Andrew Clarke, of Belmont, co. Donegal, Governor of Western Australia from 1846 to 1847, was born on July 27th, 1824, at Southsea, Hants, and, after a successful career at the Woolwich Academy, entered the Royal Engineers in 1844, as second lieutenant. In 1846 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the late Sir William Denison, who was then about to assume the Governorship of Van Diemen's Land, and acted in that capacity till 1848, when he served in New Zealand until the close of the war, when he was sent on a mission to Heke. In 1849 he returned to Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania, and acted as Sir William Denison's private secretary till 1853, when he was appointed Surveyor-General and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands of Victoria, with a seat in the Legislative Council. On responsible government being inaugurated in November 1855 Captain Clarke (as he then was) was included in the Haines Ministry, and being sworn of the Executive Council, continued to act as Surveyor-General. In 1859 he was suggested for the position of the first Governor of Queensland, and his name was sent for the approval of the Cabinet, but the appointment was not made; and, after being offered one or two colonial offices, he resumed his military duties in 1858. He had, however, always continued to take a keen interest in Australian affairs, and specially in those of Victoria, for which colony he was on several occasions Acting Agent-General in London down to 1862. Sir Andrew, who may be regarded as the founder of Municipal institutions in Victoria, the official Bill which he brought in for their establishment in 1855 having laid the foundation of the system, which has since been so widely and successfully extended. Through his exertions the public reserves and the National Museum were established on a permanent basis, and the first Melbourne Industrial Exhibition was initiated by him.

Sir Andrew Clarke, who became Captain in 1854, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1857, Colonel in 1872, Major-General in 1884, and who was placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in 1886, was employed in various important official positions after leaving Victoria, from which colony he drew a pension of £800 per annum, under the 50th clause of the Imperial Act establishing the constitution of the colony. He was commanding Royal Engineer of the Eastern and Midlands Districts till 1863, when he went to inspect the establishments on the west coast of Africa, and was engaged in operations against the Ashantees when they invaded the Gold Coast Colony. Sir Andrew was Director of works of the Navy from 1864 to 1873, and in this capacity designed and executed the great extension of national dockyards. From 1873 to 1875 he was Governor of the Straits Settlements, and initiated and conducted the operations which stamped out piracy and established the permanent authority of the Crown. In 1875 Sir Andrew was employed on special mission to Siam, and from that year till 1880, was director of Indian Public Works, and a member of the Council of the Viceroy. From 1881 to 1882 he was Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, and from the latter year until 1886 Inspector-General of Fortifications. Sir Andrew, who was a member of the Commissions in London for the Melbourne Exhibitions of 1880 and 1888, unsuccessfully contested Chatham against Sir John Gorst, in 1886, as a Gladstonian Liberal. As Acting Agent-General and otherwise he warmly vindicated the right of Australia to dominate the Western Pacific, and to prevent the intrusion of France and Germany. He married, in 1867, Mary Margaret Ellen, eldest daughter of Charles W. Mackillop, formerly of the Indian Civil Service. Sir Andrew became Agent-General in 1896.]

## THE INDIA OFFICE.

### NO SUCCESSOR TO SIR J. BIRDWOOD.

### CRITICISM BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The "Times" in a special article on the decision of the India Office not to appoint a successor to Sir James Birdwood, chief of the special branch of the Revenue and Statistics Department, declares that this closes the only satisfactory, prompt and accessible link between the India Office and the capitalist and traders on whom it so largely depends.

The article in conclusion says that the significance of the commercial and industrial tendencies of the times is most inadequately realised at the India Office.

## DRAFTS FROM DURBAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The Transport Syria from Durban arrives in Bombay on the 12th April with drafts of 150 men each for the 2nd West Ridings, 2nd Royal Scots, 1st Buffs, 1st West Surreys, 1st Royal Fusiliers, 2nd Connaughts and 1st West Yorks, under the charge respectively, of Lieut. Horsfall, Captain Davie, Lieut. Baldwin, Captain Pickard, Captain Roberts, Lieut. Macswiney and Captain A. M. Addison; also fifty men for the 1st Norfolks, Lieut.-Colonel Beatson, 1st Wiltshires, Lieut. J. Conner, Veterinary Department, Lieuts. Dunbar and Salmon, 5th Dragoons and Captain Herrick, R. A. M. C. also accompanying.

## THE MURDER OF AN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

### AHMAD KHAN'S ESCAPE.

### CAPTURE OF TRIBESMEN AND CATTLE.

The Takht-i-Suliman Range has been thoroughly searched, but it appears that Ahmed Khan, the murderer of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, has escaped over the Zam Pass.

The detachments which have been after him will now consequently be withdrawn.

Amongst the prisoners taken by us are thirteen who belonged to his gang. Most of his cattle have also been captured. It is now satisfactorily proved that the tribesmen who were killed on 23rd instant were present with Ahmed Khan on the occasion of the murders committed at Harwara and Dhanasar if not when the Extra Assistant Commissioner was killed.

## THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

### BANQUET TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) APRIL 1

At the banquet to H. E. the Viceroy at the Nizam's Palace last night, over two hundred guests were present including the Foreign Secretary and Members of the Viceroy's and the Resident's staffs, the Generals from Secunderabad and Bolarum, the principal officers of both garrisons, and a large number of nobles and officials of the State.

At the conclusion of the banquet the Nizam proposed the health of their Excellencies.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in replying to the toast of his health, said :—Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen.—On the various occasions of which this is, I believe, the fifth, on which his Highness has entertained a Viceroy of India in his capital, he has proposed the health of his guests in language of felicitous brevity. They have not always succeeded in being equally succinct in their replies, and I shall probably find myself erring in their company this evening.

There are so many things that one would like to say upon an occasion like the present, before such a gathering and in the presence of such a host; (cheers) nevertheless I shall hope to place no great strain upon the attention of this large company, whom his Highness has invited here to meet Lady Curzon and myself, and who have so cordially welcomed the toast that he has proposed.

I have mentioned that I am the fifth successive Viceroy to visit Hyderabad. In one respect I can claim an advantage which none of my predecessors have enjoyed, namely, in having previously made the acquaintance and had the honour of entertaining his Highness before coming here. (Cheers.) His Highness in his speech has alluded in complimentary terms to the visit that he paid to Calcutta as my guest more than two years ago, and I can assure him that the friendly recollections which he entertains of our meeting and our conversations on that occasion are fully reciprocated by myself. (Cheers.) I regarded his visit not merely as enabling me to testify to the unbroken continuance of the historic and hereditary, friendship between the Government of India, and the Hyderabad State, (cheers) a friendship which rests upon the identity of every practical interest as well as upon ancient companionship in arms—but also as affording me an opportunity of making the acquaintance of his Highness and of qualifying for inclusion among his personal friends. (Cheers.) This hope his highness upon that occasion, and ever since, has allowed me to gratify in the fullest measure.

I can truthfully say that I have never been brought into contact with his Highness without finding him ready to consider with the utmost courtesy and frankness any matter that might be under discussion, (cheers) and to accept the advice that was proffered to him in the interests of his State and its administration. (Cheers).

I have further been struck by two things in the course of my relations with his Highness which, I hope, he will pardon me for mentioning in his presence. The first is his earnest desire to do that which is for the real benefit of his State and his people, (cheers) independently of what interested or suspicious persons may think or say. (Cheers.) The second is the scrupulous fidelity with which his Highness discharges his obligations. If he says to me that he will do a thing I know for certain that he will carry it through. (Cheers.) If he enters into an engagement that engagement is strictly observed. These experiences have led me to the conclusion that his Highness, by his character and his intelligence has it in his power to render great service to his State. The more he personally concerns himself in its administration the better, I am sure, will it be for the State and for its inhabitants in Hyderabad as elsewhere. There is often need for a watchful eye at the top. His Highness enjoys great authority and great prestige, (cheers) and I pray him to be sparing of neither in the exercise of his responsibilities. Both are instruments which are capable of being turned to great advantage among the millions of people, over whom he rules. (Cheers.)

Hyderabad has, in recent years suffered from the financial embarrassments which, under the strain of famine and other burdens has befallen many Native States. Its finances will require very careful handling for a long time to come. The pruning knife is wanted in a good many quarters. Debts have to be paid off, existing sources of revenue require to be husbanded and fresh sources require to be developed. His Highness has assured me of his intention to give the fullest measure of support to those who have entrusted with this responsible task, and I wish them all success in their efforts. (Cheers.) I have observed with pleasure the progress that is being made in the education of his Highness's son. (Cheers.) We all of us trust that the young Sahibzadah may fulfil the highest hopes that a father's ambition can frame for him, and that one day in the far distant future he may prove himself a not unworthy successor. (Cheers.)

His Highness has been good enough to include in his toast the name of Lady Curzon, and to allude in agreeable words to the charitable work in which she takes so deep an interest. It is one of the privileges attending the position of a Viceroy's wife that she has opportunities in connection with the Dufferin Fund and other organisations of doing something for the poor and suffering of her own sex in India, (cheers) that that privilege is greatly valued by her I know; that it is conscientiously discharged, is, I think, equally well known to others. (Cheers.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to me to think that the custody of the friendly relation of hostilities between the Government of India and His Highness is in the accomplished hands of the present Resident, Colonel Barr. (Loud cheers.) Since I sent him here he has done much to justify my confidence and to win that of His Highness; neither of us could, I am sure, desire a more capable intermediary. (Cheers.) And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have to ask you to drink to the health of our illustrious host. Though it is thirty-three years since he succeeded and eighteen years since he was installed, he is still a young man, and has a long career of public opportunity and distinction before him. (Cheers) May he never be less of a friend to the British Government than he has now, and may he live to be counted among the benefactors of his people! I give you the health of his Highness the Nizam.

The toast was very warmly received.

## A FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

Mr. F. C. Cooper, one of the most popular pilots on the Hoogly, while coming up the river yesterday, on boatherd R. I. M. S. Guide, fell over-board and was drowned in spite of all efforts to save him. It appears that Mr. Cooper, who had been on a sea trip on account of ill-health was seated on the rail and over-balanced himself.

## THE PERIM LIGHTHOUSE.

The Home Government having refused to contribute anything towards the improvement of the Perim Lighthouse, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, addressed the Government of India, pointing out the urgency of the work and suggesting that they should bear the cost in the interests of Indian Navigation. The Government of India have now replied stating that as the Lighthouse would be equal in value to Home and Colonial shipping, they decline on principle to bear the total cost, though they are willing to contribute a fair share.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Simpson, 10th Jats, is transferred to the 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

2nd-Lieutenant Shuttleworth, 2nd Royal Warwicks is posted to the Staff Corps, Bombay.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino from Bombay to Naples, arrived yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste from Japan left Penang for Trieste on the afternoon of the 31st March.

The Austrian Lloyds chartered S. S. Koraca from Trieste left Colombo for Rangoon in the morning of the 1st instant.

## ALLEGED PERJURY.

### THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ABKARI OFFICERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law with Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Jehangir Dorabji Kapadia, to obtain sanction to prosecute Mr. Clarke, Assistant Collector of Abkari, Bombay and Mr. B. A. Parekh, an Abkari Inspector, charging them with perjury in connection with their evidence in the recent Abkari case, against Mrs. C. Athlade. Mr. Nicholson, public prosecutor, appeared for the respondents.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta continuing his address to the Court, said that he wanted to show from the evidence that the statements made by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Parekh were untrue. Besides the statements, upon which he had made the application to obtain sanction for prosecution, formed the part of the statements made for the purpose of a conspiracy to make a false case. Mr. Nicholson had taken those statements simply by themselves. In order to know whether those statements were sufficient ground for the application he ought to have looked into the whole evidence of the case. Then Mr. Nicholson would come to know whether, as he said, they were bona-fide misapprehensions or deliberate falsehoods. The counsel requested his Worship to remember that the occurrence, on which the charge was laid against Mrs. Athalde, took place on the 13th April last, while the information was filed on the 17th. Instead of a summons which would have very well served the purpose of the prosecution, a warrant was asked for against a lady, whose position and whereabouts were perfectly known to Mr. Clarke. The position of the lady was the fullest assurance that she would be present in the Court. Besides Mr. Nicholson urged that the case was a paltry one. Abkari cases generally and such paltry ones in particular were conducted by Abkari Inspectors and not the Assistant Collector of Abkari as in that case, though a paltry one. The complaint in that case was laid by an Abkari Inspector, who said that he had a long experience, and still Mr. Clarke appeared in person to conduct the prosecution. Moreover as the case proceeded it was alleged that Mr. McCarthy had examined the bottles. Then none could give better evidence on the point than Mr. McCarthy. But Mr. Clarke did not put him in the box and Mr. Cassels was put instead. Mr. Clarke had said that on the 17th of May last during the examination of Mr. McGuire, he had asked the court to open one of the bottles, and the Magistrate told him that there was no need of doing so, since the defence admitted that it contained Goa liquor. But there was nothing on the record to show that. Mr. Kapadia's evidence had contradicted it. Also taking for granted that the application was made, and the Magistrate had said that there was no need of opening the bottles as the defence admitted that the contents were Goa liquor, why did not Mr. Clarke come forward on the 4th of June, when the defence brought a witness to show that the bottles contained gin and vinegar. He could have there and then raised an objection and even opened and examined one of the bottles. Mr. Clarke had evidently said in his evidence that his seals on the box were perfect, in fact whenever he examined the box from time to time. The counsel maintained that the real conspiracy began from the 4th of June. And when they came to the court on the 7th of August, they thought that substitution theory would serve their purpose.

Mr. Mehta referred the Magistrate to what happened on the 7th of August, when the case was being conducted. He said, Mr. Clarke went to examine the seals on the box and at once jumped up saying his seals were not there. The counsel argued that if the Court seals were put on the box, then the surprise was false, and what Mr. Clarke actually did on the occasion was got up. If that part of the prosecution referring to the matter of seals be false, then it would reach upon all the statements of Mr. Clarke. They were not bona-fide misapprehensions, but deliberately false statements. Mr. Clarke had said that all the while up till the 7th of August last, he used to examine the box on every hearing, and his seals only, and not the court seals, were on the box. The whole case of the prosecution was made to rest upon that. What they alleged in support of what they called the tampering of the seals and the substitution of the liquor, was that as their seals could not be replaced, court seals dishonestly got by, were placed on the box.

Mr. Nicholson contended that that was not the case. As far as the evidence went, he understood that Mr. Clarke did put his seals on the box; but the Court seals were placed on the box out of his knowledge.

Mr. Mehta, resuming his speech said what Mr. Nicholson said, was that the Court seals were put on one part of the box other than the one on which they were ordinarily put. But the case made by Mr. Clarke was that his seal only were there; and that had been directly contradicted by the evidence of Mr. Crichton, the clerk of the court. Even none of the witnesses of the prosecution bore Mr. Clarke out on the point. Now if that was a false statement no misapprehensions could bear it if Mr. Clarke came back into the Court and looked at the box every time in the Court, his eyes must have gone to the court seals too, which were on the box. All those circumstances taken into consideration showed that the case was entirely a false one, and had been propped up for the purpose of upholding the theory of the substitution.

Mr. Mehta then dwelt in detail upon the evidence of Mr. Clarke given in his examination-in-chief in that case.

Finishing the evidence, Mr. Mehta appealed to the Court that the case against Mr. Clarke was one in which the guilty party must be made to suffer in the interest of public justice. He denied the statement made by Mr. Nicholson that the Magistrate could only give sanction for prosecution if there was certainty of conviction.

Coming to the case against Mr. Parekh, the counsel said that hinged upon the way in which the box was sealed. Mr. Parekh had lent himself to the conspiracy. His evidence was used in this way that he had put the seals on the box; then he would say that as he found another seal on the box, he thought that he box had been tampered with.

At this stage of the case the Court adjourned.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Bombay Branch, have received intimation by wire from their Head Office in London that at the approaching meeting of shareholders the Directors will recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on the A Shares, and 4 per cent. on the B Shares for the year ending 1901. Also to carry forward £15,600 and to add £10,000 to the Reserve Fund.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. FOX.

His Majesty's cruiser Fox, Captain F. S. Pelham, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Muscat which port she left on the 28th March.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

### WALE'S VICTORY.

### GOLF AND HUNTING.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Rugby Union football season, except so far as mere club matches are concerned, is near its end. Wales has scored a complete triumph in the international matches, and Durham is once against at the head of the county teams in the North. The championship game has yet to be decided, and that will be played either on March 25 or April 5 against and in Gloucestershire. This year Durham appear to have a good chance of securing that distinction of which they were deprived by Devonshire at west Hartlepool twelve months ago. The side has played with conspicuous success in all its engagements, and the form displayed at fallowfield on Saturday, was quite free from any suspicion of end-of-the-season staleness. Durham were by no means fully extended in their game with Lancashire, and they had matters so much their own way in the second half that it was by no means inspiriting to watch them, but at the same time they gave one the impression that there was an immense reserve of possibility to fall back upon, and that if Lancashire had stood up as well in the second half as they did in the first, Durham would still have won the game. The weakness of the side was in the matter of combination. Joicy and Gughtrod, working behind a conquering pack, passed out to their three-quarters in the readiest fashion, but the three-quarters somehow failed, even when they were successful in evading the immediate attentions of earnest Lancashire tacklers, to get moving with a common understanding. On the whole the Lancashire backs deserve commendation rather than criticism, because their task in keeping the winners out was long protracted and one demanding the exercise of unlimited resource. A. S. Drew, the full back, never funked his tackling, although he had much rough-and-tumble for his pains, and some of his kicks into touch were wonderfully well calculated. The handful of spectators—two or three hundred people on the Fallowfield ground are but a handful—saw nothing to grow wildly enthusiastic about and much that was perhaps a trifle slow, but at the same time there were plenty of little interesting turns in the game to compensate for the drizzling discomforts of the weather. The international Association match at Wrexham was chiefly disappointing because of the strange unanimity with which the members of the England team played below form, excepting the goal keeper and Crompton not a man played up to his club standard. Toree of the eleven have to stand down for the Ireland match. The remainder keep their positions probably because the Selection Committee felt that their form on Monday was too bad to be really true. Crabtree, although he did much good work, often kicked erratically, and Iremonger is to take his place in the next match. Calvey is to take the Bury man's position at centre forward, and Blackburn, who played on the left wing with R. E. Foster in the Scotland match last year, is to replace Lipsham. The latest choice for the position so long and so splendidly held by G. O. Smith is not as strong in combination, but he is generally keen on the ball, and can shoot with tremendous pace. There is some feeling that Sagar suffered last Monday because of the weak play on either side of him, but these allowed for, his work was much lacking.

The Wales fifteen had only to draw at Dublin to make sure of the imaginary "triple crown" which is again this season the reward of their prowess. As a matter of fact they won handsomely, and the Irish forwards, with all their bustle and fine shaping, were practically non-effective when they no longer had the wind behind them. Once the game came to a tussle between the forces behind the scrummage, the Welshmen proved immeasurably superior, and they were all, for once, at their very best. There are supporters of Manchester City still hopeful about the club's League prospects. Four of their remaining matches have to be played at the Hyde Road ground, and the very satisfactory result of the game with Newcastle United has replenished once again the eternal spring. There are some stiff engagements yet to be faced, and akward arrears of points in the League table, and it is not easy to agree with the optimistic, but the improvement in the play of the City team is certainly a very real one, and there are those chances which speculative folk like to build—upon chances like the failure of such a successful team as Sheffield United at Nottingham. The complete triumph of the two Nottingham teams over the two Sheffield teams was one of the features of Saturday's First League football. Notts County, who have had a three weeks' rest from League football gave the Sheffield United players the impression that in the interval they have renewed their youth, and the Forest, at Owerton, without two of their strongest men, Iremonger and F. Forman quite outplayed the Wednesday team. Derby County snowed some form in their match with Bury, and that they will give the Sheffield team a hard fight in the semi-final for the English Association Cup at West Bromwich next Saturday is certain. One of the most attractive games on Saturday's programme was that played, unfortunately in the rain, at Bolton. Here the visitors were Aston Villa, and the game resulted in a draw—rather luckily, it is suggested, for the Bolton team, who profited by a goal which George, the Villa goal-keeper, unwittingly helped into his own net. Sunderland of course conquered their visitors, Stoke, and Stoke have cause now for some anxiety about their prospects. If Manchester City are to be saved, either Stoke or Small Heath will be lost. In the Second Division of the League there is a good struggle for second place, and at present Middlesbrough, thanks to their victory over the Preston team, hold the advantage.

Interest in Northern Union Rugby football will be quickened next Saturday by the first round of cup ties. There will be thirty-two matches, and the draw rather suggests that a good number of these will be one-sided. The progress of the Northern Rugby League Competition is nearing the limit, and the drawn game between Salford and Runcorn leaves the question of second position still unsettled. Swinton lost ground in getting beaten by Batley, and they fall one point behind Salford and Bradford, who are equal in having each played 25 matches for 29 points. Broughton Rangers had an easy task against Oldham. This match also counted in the South-east Lancashire Competition, and as it was won by the Rangers that very successful team has secured two league championships this season. Mr. J. Daniell's hints on forward play contributed to the current number of the Windsor Magazine should be treasured by Rugby foot-ballers beyond the brief month for which in this present season the game has now to run. Mr. Daniell says, amongst other things, that weak tackling amongst forwards is one of the most prominent features of the Rugby game in the South. And he gives this advice:—A forward must tackle tackle always, and tackle hard. There are far too many forwards just at the present moment who are very weak in tackling. Gentle tackling is useless. You must throw yourself at your man and down him. One often sees a good tackler miss a man because he does not throw himself at him. It is fatal to think you can never tackle a certain individual, for then—you never try.

Signs are not wanting that the end of the hunting season is at hand. Meets are held at a later hour than was usual earlier in the year, and men are beginning to make arrangements for leaving their hunting quarters and for disposing of or summering their horses. Excellent sport has been obtained since the break-up of the frost, scent has lain well, and there have been many good runs. The list of accidents, however, has lengthened considerably, and three, we regret to say, entailed fatal consequences. Changes continue to occur in the management of Hunts. Although often convenient joint Mastership seldom last for any considerable length of time, but exception must be made in the case of the South Staffordshire, with the control of which pack Sir Charles Forster and his brother, F. V. Forster, have been associated since 1885. Sir Charles has now decided to stand down, and Mr. Forster will carry on the hunt single-handed. In West Norfolk Mr. Albert Collinson succeeds Mr. C. D. Seymour, who has managed the country as now constituted since 1892, and for three years previously hunted over a smaller area. In that part of England Masters will also be required at the end of the season for the Suffolk Hounds, which Mr. Eugene Wells is giving up, after holding office for four seasons, and for the Newmarket and Thurlow, of which Captain Charles Brook has resigned the Mastership. The retirement of Captain Brook is very generally regretted he will be found in Yorkshire next season, in command of the Badsworth. Mr. W. P. Williams succeeds Mr. Baxendale in the Mastership of the Hursley Hounds, and negotiations with the Duke of Northumberland having fallen through, the committee of the Percy Hunt have accepted Mr. Alexander Brown's offer to hunt the country.

A lawn meet at Knossington Grange was the order with the Cottesmore on Tuesday, and a large and representative field were treated to the best of sport. From the Grange shrubberies hounds got well away with a fox that pointed for Owston Wood. Bearing left-handed they forced their quarry through Orton Park Wood, and held on at a brisk pace for Cold Overton. Short of that point the pack swung round and eventually killed their fox near to the place where he was roused, at the end of a capital run. Short as good or better followed from Owston Wood. In the absence of Thatcher, the huntsman, who is incapacitated by a broken collar-bone, the result of a fall, Jull, the first whipper-in, had charge of the pack, and is to be congratulated on showing such good sport. The Quorn field at Lodge-on-the-Wolds on Monday included the Master (Captain Burns-Hartopp), Baron Max de Tuyll, Lord Henry St. Maur, Lord Henry Vane-Tempest, the Hon. Lancelot and Mrs. Lowther, Lord Manvers, and Major Bradford Atkinson. A fox forced away from Kinoulton Wood escaped after a brief pursuit, and another found in Earl Manver's plantations was similarly fortunate. The best run of the day was obtained with the afternoon fox, which was forthcoming in Kinoulton Wood. Hounds ran at a good pace to Parsons' Thorns, and brought their fox along by Upper Broughton to Curates' Gorse. The going continues in good order, if slightly on the hard side, and satisfactory sport should be obtained during the last fortnight of the season.

With the arrival of the Easter holidays, which fell early this year, the regular golfing season may be said to begin. Towards the end of the month greens everywhere will be crowded by men whose opportunities to play golf are usually confined to week-ends and who make the most of their holiday leisure, playing two or even three rounds a day. This question of leisure is an important factor in attaining first-rate form at golf. There must be hundreds of men engaged in business who would swell the ranks of first-rate golf if they had more time to practise, as it is, they seldom go beyond average scratch form, and not many attain the skill requisite for that coveted handicap. It is fortunate for Cambridge that Mr. N. F. Hunter is able to take part in the inter-University match, which is to be held on the links of the St. George's Club at Sandwich on Tuesday, March 25. He is sure to give his opponent a tight match, and may score up a goodly number of holes for his side. The other members of the team are as follows: Mr. E. W. Hill-Thomson (Pembroke), H. C. Nevile (Trinity), H. F. Calwell (Trinity), J. Bruce Kerr (Trinity Hall), H. C. McDonnell (Corpus), and G. Hoffman (Caius) the eighth player has not yet been selected. The Cambridge men have several matches in prospect before the great event falls to be decided. On Saturday they play the Royal West Norfolk Club on the fine links of the club at Brancaster, and on the 20th inst. they journey to Woking to try their strength against that powerful club. In November last Woking beat Oxford by 31 holes to nil, chiefly owing to the poor show made by the University, "tail," three of them being 22 holes down to their opponents. The golfing season abroad is nearing its close, albeit as yet there is no sign of its interest waning, and important competitions remain to be decided at Pau, Cannes, Biarritz, and elsewhere. Together with his sisters, Mr. Robert Maxwell is now visiting Pau, and needless to say, his play is much admired. He represented Pau as also did Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, in the annual match with Biarritz that took place last week, the result of which has not yet transpired.

## THE ART EXHIBITION AT DELHI.

When a foreign Government endeavours to revive the art of the people which it rules, says the "Pioneer," it is entering upon a task of quite extraordinary difficulty. For instance, the English and Indian conceptions of art are almost diametrically opposed. We, in our search after the "fine arts," have neglected the "applied arts." The Indian artist cares nothing for perspective and illusion, for imitation of nature and correctness of drawing. His conception of art is the beautification of an article in use, an elephant-bell a "chaddar," a temple portico, a brass vessel. His art has got that connection with national life and national necessities which our art has not; and if we proceed to teach the Indian in art, we are in danger of separating the Indian artist also from the crafts which are the root of his art, and raising in the place of this art of life an exotic and artificial growth which will have no support in the country and will only be a second-rate imitation of art as it is understood in Europe. That this danger is real, is shown in the case of Japan, where too much is seen now-a-days of imitations of arts which are foreign to its people. It is fortunate that in our Art Schools in India, so far as we have observed, this radical difference is recognised, and the applied rather than the fine arts are encouraged. But even here there is a danger, for if the demand for these articles is European, the articles adorned will become European also. The making of Indian-art teapots and parasol handles, Indian-art chairs and Indian-art fire-screens, is not much more likely to keep alive national art than the painting of Indian landscapes, according to the strict rules of South Kensington. In the one case the art is Indian and the subject foreign, in the other the subject is Indian and the art foreign. What is necessary is to revive an intelligent demand for Indian art applied to Indian subjects, and it is for this reason that the Viceroy's proposal to have an Art Exhibition at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar seems to us to be both shrewd and statesmanlike. There will be in Delhi next January, native nobles and gentlemen form all parts of India. They will have money to spend, and they will be on the look-out for momentoes to take back to their friends, their wives and children. The Art Exhibition will supply their needs, and it will, at the same time, perhaps revive in them the love for those beautiful objects which they have begun to neglect. They will perhaps realise that they are more worth having than musical boxes and phonographs and clock work jewels from London and Paris. There is no hope for Indian art, and this point cannot be too strongly emphasised, unless it is patronised by the natives of India. If the rich of India go to Paris and London for their art, then the art of their own country is bound to languish, and no amount of purchases for museums can give it life. This fundamental fact is not altogether lost sight of or at least some of the people of this country. The Maharaja of Mysore, for instance, has collected an army of skilled craftsmen from all parts of India, workers in wood, stone and metal, to build his new palace. It is patronage such as this that will keep alive the art of the Indian people.

## THE WINTER'S TALE.

The fourth and last of the Williams' Shakespearian recitals occurred last evening in the Y. W. C. A. Hall before the largest audience of the series. The play selected for representation was the strongly drawn comedy "The Winter's Tale," which proved a happy selection. Mrs. Williams' personality is of decided attractiveness, and her bearing one of ease and grace. Her reading in itself is a treat, for her voice possesses rare charm of sweetness, while her enunciation is clear-cut, and her pronunciation something in which to delight. The many contrasts in Shakespeare's exquisite comedy afforded her ample opportunity for a display of her versatility, and her facial expression and gestures were entirely in keeping with the sense of the lines spoken.

Her rendition of the several characters of the play was highly meritorious. From the jealousy and unreasoning rage of Leontes, king of Sicilia, and the suffering of his gracious Queen, Hermione, wrongfully accused of infidelity with Polixenes, down to the bumpkin and rustic dwellers of Bohemia the characters were all faithfully pourtrayed. The strong parts of the play were well brought out, while the lighter portions were given with exquisite grace and delicacy.

In their several recitals Mr. and Mrs. Williams have more than redeemed the pledges made in advance of their cleverness and skill as exponents of our greatest poet and our best wishes go with them for their success in India. Mr. and Mrs. Williams intend spending a year in visiting the cities and larger towns in the various States.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

### THE HON. SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

Important changes take place in a few weeks in the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay by the retirement of the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, the senior Member of the Council, who will be succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, Judge of the Bombay High Court.

In the case of Sir Charles Ollivant, a brilliant and useful career closes after faithful work extending over thirty-four years. He joined the service in August 1868, arriving in the country in the following November, when he was placed under the Collector of Surat to learn routine business.

SERVICE AT SURAT.

In July 1869, he was appointed to the post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat. It was here that he commenced the study of Gujarati, a language over which he had since obtained a wonderful mastery, speaking it almost like a native. A man of a courteous disposition and affable manners, Mr. Ollivant was in March 1873 considered to be the best selection that could be made for the post of Agent in special charge of the Sachin State, the Nawab of which had run into debt, and whose affairs had got into an embarrassing state. Working with youthful zeal and energy, he succeeded in bringing things into order and system, and was continued in his judicious administration of the State for several years.

On his return to this country from furlough on medical certificate for fifteen months, Mr. Ollivant held, for about two months in the latter half of 1875 in addition to his own duties, charge of the offices of District Superintendent of Police at Surat. In April 1878, he was appointed to officiate as Collector and Magistrate, and Agent for H. E. the Governor at Surat. It was at that time that the License Tax riots broke out in Surat. The shops in the city were closed for several days, and people went on strike, thus protesting against the imposition of a new tax. Mr. Ollivant then shewed the pluck and energy which had distinguished his subsequent career. He was most prompt in his measures for the restoration of order, and worked day and night in tranquilising the minds of the people. He held conferences with the leading native citizens, and brought them to realise the responsibilities of their position. The leading rioters were prosecuted and punished; and the old order of things was soon restored. For about four months in the following year 1879, Mr. Ollivant was placed on special duty at Baroda in connection with the estates of Mir Zulfikar Ali.

SERVICE IN SIND.

After working with energy and zeal for over eleven years in the principal part of Gujarat, Mr. Ollivant, in September 1880, transferred his services from Surat to Sind, and was appointed Assistant Commissioner, Branch Inspector General of Registration and Sindi Translator to Government. For two months in the beginning of 1881, in addition to his own duties, he held the office of Deputy Superintendent of Census in Sind.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

In May 1881, Mr. Ollivant was selected by Sir James Fergusson's Government for the responsible office of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in succession to Mr. J. H. Grant. He held the office for fully nine years, or three successive terms of three years each; and when he retired from the post in May 1890, it was cordially acknowledged on all hands that his administration had been a very successful one—a success justly attributed to a firm and comprehensive grasp of Municipal problems, and an exceptional talent for administration and organisation, combined with untiring energy and capacity for work. The addition in the course of a few years of some 3,26,000 to the number of inhabitants of the city, though gratifying in itself, involved an addition to the burden and the responsibility resting on the Municipal executive of the time. The sagacity which perceives existing requirements, and the business promptitude which provides for them, are excellent qualities. But something more was necessary when a great city outgrew its limits, and provision had to be made not only for the pressure of the moment, but for the changed conditions which were looming in the not very distant future. The city of Bombay found in Mr. Ollivant an executive chief, who could look some years ahead, and while fulfilling the duties of the day with an almost painful attention to the minutest details, never lost sight of the more distant, but not less important necessities of the morrow. This faculty of working at once for the present and the future, and while fulfilling each day's task, making it contribute to the realisation of well planned purposes, was of the highest value; and this faculty Mr. Ollivant appeared to possess in an eminent degree. When he assumed charge of the office of Commissioner at Bombay, the city revenues amounted to some thirty-two lakhs a year, an income which was considered inadequate to meet the inevitable expenditure on drainage, the increase of the water supply, and the many other works which would be necessary for the expansion of the city. What made the outlook more disquieting was that, while Bombay was increasing in size and prosperity, the revenue had for some time shown a tendency to fall away. Mr. Ollivant at once set to work to reorganise the Assessment Department. With much labour, and in the face of a good deal of opposition, he succeeded in establishing a new system, which at once produced, without any increase of taxation, a substantial addition to the income of the city. The property liable to assessment about the year 1882 was set down at one crore and forty-one lakhs, with a tendency to decline. Eight years later, under the new system introduced by Mr. Ollivant, it rose to two crores and forty lakhs, with a marked tendency to annual increase. The thirty-two lakhs of income had risen to nearly sixty lakhs, though the additional taxation imposed during the intervening years had been almost nominal. In other directions Mr. Ollivant succeeded, by patient and resolute labour, in enhancing the contributions payable to the public funds by occupiers of property within city limits. Applying the principles which obtain in some English towns in regard to the assessment of dock property for Municipal purposes, Mr. Ollivant succeeded in obtaining from the Port Trust Rs. 1,70,000 per annum instead of the Rs. 60,000 which that body had formerly been assessed at. The great

these expedients could not meet the necessities of the case. The Tansa Lake project, which had been reported upon by Major Tulloch, R. E., was resuscitated and pushed forward with great energy. The Government of Bombay desired to postpone the preliminary steps until the sanction of the Government of India had been obtained in view of the large financial operations that would be necessary. As this delay would have entailed the loss of a year and thrown forward the completion of the work, at the imminent danger of a water famine, Mr. Ollivant, with characteristic earnestness of purpose, took upon himself the responsibility of immediate action. The Tansa Water Works are the largest undertaking of the kind ever seen in this country.

While the city had been extending northward, and every available space had been built over, successful efforts had been made to improve the communications by widening narrow streets opening up quarters difficult of access, and reconstructing bridges which were no longer sufficient to accommodate the increasing traffic. The native town had specially benefitted by these improvements. The new Byculla over-bridge replaced an inconvenient and dangerous structure, and the perilous level-crossing had been replaced at the entrance of Nesbit Lane by a bridge, known the Ollivant Bridge, after much negotiation between the Commissioner and the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. Ollivant's proposal to recoup the cost of making new roads by acquiring the frontages, was stoutly resisted by a minority in the Corporation on the plea that such acquisition, even if profitable to the ratepayers, involved a speculation in land contrary to the letter of the law. Mr. Inverarity's opinion, nullifying this contention, was conclusive on the point; the principle is now well established; and in the laying down of new roads and streets to the north of the city, the Corporation expressly provides for the acquisition of the frontages. Amongst the most striking improvements effected by the personal initiation of Mr. Ollivant might be mentioned the picturesque Hanging Gardens on Malabar Hill; the wideoing of the Vellard, which is now a fine avenue planted with trees; and Jacob's Circle, which has become the centre of a new suburb in the north. The enlargement and embellishment of the Victoria Gardens are mainly due to the active interest which Mr. Ollivant felt in that work. Almost the first work to which he put his hand was the completion of the Northbrook Gardens at Grant Road; and under him the public gardens had been largely developed and extended.

To the details of administration Mr. Ollivant gave a minute personal attention, which often involved uninterrupted labour from early morning till late hours in the evening. It is not without just reason that the Corporation, in their resolution, coupled with a cordial acknowledgment of his comprehensive grasp of Municipal problems his unsparing energy and capacity for work. It was characteristic of the man that, when at home on leave for the benefit of his health, he visited the principal municipalities of Great Britain and some of those of the Continent, to put himself, as it were, through a course of technical training in all that appertained to problems connected with the drainage, water supply, and methods of organisation as understood in European cities. The information thus acquired was turned to practical account on his return to Bombay. In a similar spirit he laboured with the Hon. Mr. Naylor in the preparation of the new Municipal Act, bringing into one book the Municipal law which lay scattered in eleven different Acts. While on furlough in Europe, Mr. Ollivant was in June, 1888, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.

At a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation held in April, 1890, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Ollivant for his successful Municipal administration for fully nine years—the longest period that any Municipal Commissioner had ever held office. The roll of former Municipal Commissioners, it was remarked, included distinguished names, but Mr. Ollivant had not been surpassed by any of them in a firm and comprehensive grasp of Municipal problems, in energy and capacity for work, in sound judgment and consummate tact, and a keen and zealous desire to promote in every way the Municipal welfare of the city. Within the period of Mr. Ollivant's term of office, it was further remarked, great improvement had been made in the revenue system of the Municipality; the scheme for the Tansa Water Works had been carried into effect; the drainage of the city had been well advanced; while great progress had been made in the means of communication and the provision of sites for dwellings by the construction of the Ripon and other roads, the Jacob's Circle, Gowalia Tank Road, and the opening out of streets and roads in various other parts of the city. The progress made by the city during Mr. Ollivant's administration was, it was added, one that any city in the world might be proud of. The Corporation then passed a resolution in the following handsome terms:—"That the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the great and valuable services rendered to the city of Bombay by the departing Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., during an administration the longest, most eventful, and the most memorable of any Commissioner, that the Corporation cordially acknowledge that the success, which has crowned Mr. Ollivant's administration, has been due to his firm and comprehensive grasp of Municipal problems, combined with rare talent for administration and organisation, sound judgment, great tact, and untiring energy and capacity for work." Mr. Ollivant, who attended the Corporation meeting after the above resolution had been unanimously passed, said in making his acknowledgment of it, that he could conscientiously affirm that in everything he had done, he had had the welfare of the city at heart, and it would be folly for him to affect that many of his labours had not been labours of love. Many of the improvements started during the nine years he held the office of Commissioner had been carried through successfully, but some of the work which he had done amongst them could bring forth its chief and best results in the future; and that was to say that, amidst all his desire for pushing on public works, they must know how much time and attention he had devoted to subjects which were not so congenial to him, namely, the organisation and improvement of their fiscal system and the improvement of their Municipal Act, etc.

The Municipal Standing Committee passed a similarly handsome vote of thanks to Mr. Ollivant a few days later. It was proposed by Sir Henry Morland and supported by Mr. E. B. Carroll, Colonel Merewether, and others, and was in these terms:—"That the best thanks of this Committee be tendered to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant the retiring Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, for the many and eminent services rendered by him to the city during the nine years of his Commissionership. The Committee, having regard to the constant association with Mr. Ollivant, entailed by mutual official relations, desire to place on record their high appreciation of the great administrative abilities of Mr. Ollivant, of his uniform courtesy, of his unwearied devotion to the duties of his office, and of the zealous manner in which he has on all occasions striven to uphold and extend the rights, and privileges of the Municipality. And that thanks to his care and ability, the civic fiscal system has been reorganised, with so much success that, without resort to any appreciable increase in taxation, the revenue of the city has been so largely enhanced as to enable the Corporation to enter upon the construction of the Tansa Water scheme, the largest work of the kind ever yet embarked on in India. Whilst simultaneously with the provision of that vast undertaking, large means have been provided for minor improvements to the water supply, for the making of new streets and roads, the improvement of old thoroughfares, the extension of drainage, the development of the attractions of the public gardens, and for many other necessary works."

POLITICAL AGENT OF KATHIAWAR.

In April 1889, Mr. Ollivant was nominated to the post of Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue, Kathiawar, a post which might be considered as a bed of roses compared with the thorny one of the Municipal Commissioner, but his desire to promote the interests of Bombay by pushing on some of the great works he had initiated prevailed with him; and he did not seek the repose he had well earned by going to that comparatively easy post, but preferred to remain here a year longer to continue the important works which had then been engaging his attention, and upon which the best interests of the city depended. It was in May, 1890, that he went as Political Agent in Kathiawar, a post where his tact, judgment, and good knowledge of human nature were expected to make him a most successful administrator. The expectations of his friends were soon realised. He introduced several important reforms in the administration, and put a stop to the proverbial khutput which, by the customs and usages of many years, had crystallised into a system. His labours proved eminently successful, and were so far appreciated by the higher authorities as to gain for him, in the Birthday Honours list of May, 1892, the title of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. Sir Charles Ollivant's selection for distinction explained itself. The Knighthood would, it was admitted, sit appropriately upon an officer who, by unremitting public service, had thoroughly earned it, and who was a distinguished public servant long before any distinction was conferred upon him. The selection was also looked upon as an appropriate recognition of the leading part that Sir Charles had taken in connection with the Tansa Water Works scheme. Sir Charles then went on a long furlough to Europe; and on his return to this country in March, 1895, was appointed to the post of

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Sir Charles Ollivant ably discharged the duties of his post for a year, at the end of which period, he was transferred to Bombay to officiate in the high post of

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

with charge of the Political, Judicial, and Separate departments.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Sir Charles obtained leave on medical certificate to Europe, and was away from Bombay from July 1896 to April 1897. While he was in England, the question of a successor to the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Judicial Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, claimed public attention, and formed the subject of discussion in the Press. According to the system of appointment which had been in vogue for several years past, a High Court Judge was expected to be appointed to succeed Mr. Birdwood in Council. Under exceptional circumstances connected with the plague which was then raging in Bombay and the mofussil, the Secretary of State saw reason to depart from the custom of appointing a High Court Judge to the office of Judicial Member of Council and the result was the appointment of Sir Charles Ollivant, whose experience lay in Revenue departments, to succeed Mr. Birdwood, whose departure created a vacancy in Council for a Judicial Officer. On his return to Bombay Sir Charles Ollivant took charge as Member of Council in April 1897. He obtained leave to England on medical certificate from April to October 1899, and since his return to this country in the latter month, has continued in the office of Member of Council.

As Judicial Member of Council, Sir Charles took a leading share in the preparation and passing through the Bombay Legislative Council of many of the measures that came up before that body during the last five years,—notably the City Improvement Trust Act, the Epidemic Diseases Act, the District Municipalities Act, etc. His labours in connection with the Bombay Police Bill are of a sufficiently recent date to require no detailed notice. Referring to the subject of the Bill at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said he sincerely thought that it was a matter of great congratulation and to the Council and the public that it had been found possible to expedite the matter to a certain extent and to secure the services of their colleague Sir Charles Ollivant, in steering the Bill through the Council up to its last stages. Perhaps that was the last occasion on which they would have the opportunity of meeting the honourable member in that Council, and with the President's permission he would like to say a word of high and cordial appreciation of the great ability, the intimate knowledge of men and manners which were brought to bear by him upon all business connected with the Council. He might add that nobody had won their hearts in that Council more than Sir Charles Ollivant, by the tact, patience and liberal sympathy which he extended to them in that Council and elsewhere.

## "MAXIMUS THE BITTER."

(Concluded from page 4.)

Gabriel is a young rustic, also on the tramp whom Chelkash engages to row his boat in a smuggling expedition by night in a South Russian harbour. In this masterpiece, Maxim Gorky is at his best as a "word-painter" of earth, sea and sky. His description of the tumult of life on the quays—with its contrast between the pigmy labourers and the gigantic machines which they have helped to create, and of which they have become the slaves—is a performance of the first order. The sound, the scent of the sea, pervade as it were, Gorky's pages. The dramatic interest of the story is centred in the rustic's suddenly-aroused greed for gold. Chelkesh, having made over five hundred roubles by his night's adventure, gives fifty of them to the young peasant, who considers himself handsomely rewarded. But the peasant begins to think. Chelkash, he reflects, can make hundreds of roubles whenever he pleases. To Chelkash these five hundred roubles were a bagatelle. To Gabriel the peasant they would be a fortune. And so Gabriel begins:

Dear little pigeon, give . . . me that money. Give it to me, for Christ's sake. What is it to you? . . I'll pray for you if you will. Perpetually . . . . in three churches . . . for the salvation of your soul. . . . Do a good act. You're all but done for. You haven't got your way to make.

Chelkash flung the money contemptuously to Gabriel. I was going to give you more of my own accord, said Chelkash, I thought to myself: let us give this rustic a helping hand. I was waiting to see what you would do. Chelkash watered Gabriel's face "deformed," as it was in the rapture of greed. Chelkash thought he would rather be a vagabond for ever than be a useless miser like Gabriel. Gabriel in his statement, confessed how he had planned to take Chelkash's life. Chelkash, in a fury of disgust, demands restitution of the money. He takes Gabriel by the throat. With the rainbow notes once again in his possession, he moves away. Gabriel, attacking him from behind, fells him, leaves him on the wet sand, and runs away, but without robbing his victim. Remorsefully he returns to save Chelkash from the advancing tide. He prays for forgiveness. Chelkash tosses him the rainbow notes," which the peasant at first refuses to take, unless he is forgiven. But he takes them in the end, without forgiveness, and with "a spacious, confident stride" marches off along the seashore in the direction opposite to that in which Chelkash vanishes.

Soon the rain and the wash of the waves had cleansed the red spot on the place where Chelkash had lain, had washed away all traces of Chelkash and all traces of the young rustic, from the sand of the seashore. And on the desolate strand nothing remained as a memorial of the petty drama played there by two living souls.

Something remained—the memory, the fact of Chelkash's better nature.

## FIRE FATALITY AT HOUNSLOW.

### BLUEJACKET'S GALLANT CLIMB UP THE IVY.

An exciting scene was witnessed at Hounslow at the residence of Mrs. Young, the widow of Dr. Young, formerly a physician of Salisbury. A fire broke out through the explosion of an oil-stove in a bedroom occupied by Miss Young, an invalid. Her married sister, Mrs. Hall, a doctor's wife was with her at the time. The escape of the ladies being cut off through the staircase being in flames, they made their way to the front of the house and cried for help from the upper windows. Efforts were made to rescue them by the neighbours, but without success.

Then a seaman of H.M.S. Mehta, named Readwin climbed to the windows by means of the ivy growing at the front of the house and smashed the glass. Unfortunately, as he was about to enter the window-box gave way, and he fell, only saving himself from serious injury by grasping the ivy in his descent.

The fire brigade, on arrival, entered the house by means of the escape and rescued Miss Young, who was on the floor unconscious.

Mrs. Hall was lying dead at the entrance to the bedroom.

Miss Young was removed to the hospital in a critical condition.

## AUSTRALIAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

### WEALTHY LADY SUED.

### PLAINTIFF'S "BROKEN HEART"

A highly interesting case was commenced in the Supreme Court, of Sydney, on March 6, the plaintiff being Richard Young Cousins, of Heytesbury, Park, near Molong, who claims £5000 damages from Mary Louisa M'Nevin, of Cardington Hall, also near Molong, for breach of promise of marriage. Defendant, who was represented by counsel, is now in England, and married to a Mr. Carr. Defendant, in her pleas, denied any agreement, and said in addition that before the alleged breach of contract plaintiff had exonerated and discharged her from the agreement and from its performance.

Mr. G. H. Reid, in opening the case for plaintiff, said that this was a peculiar action, as a man was suing a woman, and he (counsel) would not care to be associated with it unless the facts justified him in being so. Plaintiff had grown up in the same district with defendant from childhood. His people lived on 750 acres, known as Heytesbury Park, near Molong, and he managed the place. Defendant lived at Cardington Hall, also near Molong, which was estimated to be worth £50,000. It was practically unencumbered. Plaintiff was not an adventurer, and the evidence would show that the contract was more of the making of defendant than of plaintiff. Defendant was about 44 years of age.

Mr. Wise: She owns up to 45, so she is prooably 50. (Laughter.)

Mr. Reid thought it ungallant for the Attorney-General to add years to a total which was already respectable. However, he had been informed that defendant was 38 and plaintiff 37. Defendant's father died some years ago, but her mother lived until September, 1900. While the mother lived there was no formal engagement, but subsequently the old terms of intimacy were resumed, though there was no formal fixing of the marriage date until March, 1901.

Everything was arranged for the wedding and both came down to Sydney. Father Hanley was to have married them at St. Patrick's. Nothing was said by defendant about changing her mind until the day of the wedding, when she declined to go through the ceremony. On the wedding morning, Cousins was told by the solicitor of defendant not to go to church, as the wedding would not come off, at least for a month. He naturally asked her reason, but did not get one. Her method of telling him was to embrace him and to state that he would be all right presently. It was determined that she would go with her companion to Melbourne, and that he should also go away for a month, she promising not to see Mr. Carr during this time. She went to Melbourne and took Carr with her, and stopped at the same hotel. She wrote on 2nd July, 1901, to plaintiff calling him "Dear Dick," and concluding, "Yours as ever." Shortly afterwards she wrote a letter in which she broke off the marriage, stating that her feelings towards Cousins were not those which should exist between two people who were to pass their lives together, and it would be of no use to make two lives miserable. "Very often in the past," she wrote "you were not what you should be." That was a very vague accusation. A few days afterwards defendant came to Sydney, and on 26th July she was married to Mr. Carr at St Patrick's Church, Sydney, and they went to England together. They were married in the same church in which plaintiff and defendant were to have been united in wedlock, and she took Carr to England on the ticket she had bought for plaintiff. As showing the depth of her affection for Cousins on 25th April, 1901, there was a letter to plaintiff's sister in which was the following passage:—

I am glad you are in favour of my engagement to your brother. I dare say it was not a very great surprise when Dick told you. No doubt you had long ago a good idea we were more than friends, and, as you say, friendship changed into love. You might hardly believe this but it is true. I have loved Dick, and I have thought of no other but him for the last 17 years. It is only fair that I should be rewarded at last.

It was, therefore, no mere uncertain fancy of a budding consciousness, said Mr. Reid. The letter went on:—

It is like part of the "Island of Dreams," viz., "The wedding is over; I have found him at last." As you say, he has always been a good brother and son, and consequently will make a good husband. He has many sterling qualities and few faults—no glaring ones, thank goodness. It is like what one reads of in books—quite romantic like. I have no doubt we will get on well together, and will sail over the sea of life smoothly and without much trouble. I daresay marriage is to some extent a step in the dark.

"Prophetic words," commented Mr. Reid. The letter proceeded:—

But a person's life is very much what one makes it. If everyone's wishes are verified we should be very happy. I think Dick is a fellow in a hundred. He seems different to others in many ways so wraps up in his home and relations, which is good in my idea. I will be glad to welcome you as a sister. It has been the dream of my life to make Dick happy, and it remains for him to make my life the same.

The letter, said Mr. Reid, was the well considered production of a mature minded woman.

Richard Young Cousins, under examination, said he had been acquainted with defendant for about twenty years. Their homes were only about eight miles apart, and his intimacy was a matter of public observation. She often wrote asking him to meet her in Molong on a court day. He told her he could not see his way clear to marry her then, because he had an aged father and mother and a home to look after. She said that could be fixed up without trouble, and she promised to provide for his parents. A trip to the old country was part of the engagement programme. They spoke of the Ormuz, and the marriage was fixed for 8th June. Both he and she went to the parish priest, Father Hanley, about the marriage, and it was arranged that he would come to Sydney to celebrate the wedding. He (plaintiff) told her she was sacrificing too much, and she replied, "Certainly not. If I don't have you I will sell Cardington Hall." It was finally decided that she was to make a settlement of part of the estate on him. This was suggested by her solicitor. He and defendant were present together at the Wellington show in May. There was an entertainment at Cardington Station, a dance being given by defendant to her employes. There were some toasts, and defendant's health was drunk, when the projected marriage was referred to. He responded for the future bride. As the entertainment closed, he and defendant stood on either side of the door, and the guests as they filed out wished them every happiness, &c. On the day of the wedding she came to him, put her arms around his neck, and said that the wedding was not to come off, but that he would soon pull himself round. He asked her the reason, and if there was any other man in the question. Mr. Stockwell, who was present, said he was sure there was not. She said she wanted to go away for a month, and that if she did not marry him she would give him a start in land and sheep. There was no mention of a Mr. Carr then, but subsequently he saw defendant with Mr. Carr in the ladies' sitting room at Arcadia. They were embracing one another. Plaintiff went round to defendant, and Mr. Carr walked out of the room. She did not say anything then, but she afterwards promised not to see Mr. Carr during the month that she was going to be away at the station. When she left for Brisbane she kissed him two or three times in front of a lot of friends and relations. Carr did not wish her when she left Brisbane. No mention was made by her in the course of correspondence that Carr was travelling with her. When Carr, defendant and Miss Hollingworth returned to Sydney, plaintiff saw defendant at the Wentworth Hotel, but she passed him by without speaking. She never explained anything about Carr, or asked plaintiff to release her from the engagement with him. He had never in any way released her. Defendant had told him she was worth about £50,000.

To Mr. Wise: He was asking £5,000 for his broken years.

Mr. Wise: Did you want to marry her for love or for money?

Plaintiff: For both.

A little for the love and a lot for the money?—I was fond of her. She was a good woman.

If she had lost her money, would you still have married her?—Yes, I would.

Was she not extremely weak minded? Was not her father confined in a lunatic asylum?—I don't know.

Was not her cousin also confined in an asylum?—I believe so.

And yet for love of her you were willing to marry into the family?—Yes, I was.

Mr. Wise: You got some of her presents back. Did you return yours?

Plaintiff: No; because——

Never mind why. You got a gold watch from her?—Yes.

Did you return it?—No.

You are wearing it now?—Yes. They were given me by her for riding her jumping horses at shows.

Did she give you any money?—No; only £20, which I got from Mr. Stockwell by way of loan.

Did you give her any security?—Yes; a reaper and twinnower. Proceeding, witness said he got £20 from Mr. Stockwell before the breach of agreement. He would admit to having received £125 from him but it was not on account of Miss M'Nevin. He had given security for it. When he was in Sydney Stockwell told him that if he were in want of money, he must go to him (Stockwell) and he could get any amount of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wise: You say you were in love with defendant.

Plaintiff: Yes.

So you would take care not to wound her feelings?—I would not do so willingly.

And you would not pay marked attention to any other girls?—No.

What about the girl behind the screen?—What girl behind the screen? Perhaps you would give the date and place? (Laughter.)

Come, Mr. Cousins, what about Elsie?—I don't know whom you mean.

Have you not a cousin called Elsie?—Yes.

And didn't you promise to marry your cousin?—No, I did not; nothing of the kind.

Didn't you write a long letter containing this extract?—

Let everything in connection with our past letters, misunderstandings, cross words, &c., &c., be things of the past, and let bygones be bygones.

Plaintiff: I may have written that.

Was not this letter intended by way of breaking off the engagement with Elsie?—No. There was never any mention of any engagement between us.

Did you take Elsie to the Wellington show?—Yes; her and her sister.

And didn't you excuse yourself to Miss M'Nevin, on the ground that you had no time to take her?—No, I told her I would probably be at work.

Was she not angry when you took Elsie?—No; not a bit.

Now, on the day of the wedding, when you had an interview with defendant at Arcadia, didn't she say to you, "You like a lot of other girls better than me"?—No; never.

Didn't you say, "You will have to give me compensation"?—I may have done so.

Didn't you take a very practical step towards getting compensation that day?—No., not that I know of.

How long was it before you saw your solicitor?—About a couple of hours.

Was this Carr bigger than you?—No.

And did you try which was the better man when you saw him kissing defendant?—No; but I am willing to do so at any time.

Why didn't you knock him down?—Because I was afraid of a scandal, and I was acting under Stockwell's advice. (Laughter.)

Did you object to Carr going with Miss M'Nevin?—Yes, I did.

Now, was it not a fair go between you and him for a month, and the lady was to take the one she liked best?—I don't know.

The case stands part heard.

## AN IVORY COAST MONSTER.

When the Hostains D'Ollone expedition were cutting their way through the vast forests of the Ivory Coast they came across the skin of an unknown animal in a native hut. "This skin was of a greyish brown," writes Captain D'Ollone in his recently published account of the journey, "with short bristles like those of a large shaving-brush; unfortunately, the head and the paws were missing. The people gave us the most extraordinary details about the "bie" (as they called this strange animal). I will repeat them, because precisely the same details have been furnished to us in various localities and it will be seen how difficult it is to sift the truth in native stories. "The 'bie' is extremely brave and strong. It attacks and kills all the animals it encounters, even the panther, the elephant (!), and man. This is its method of fighting: when it is close to its adversary it squirts at him a jet of corrosive liquid, which blinds him or causes him the most intolerable itching; then it gets upon its hind legs, and, with its front paws, which are like hands and contain a kind of hard excrescence, falls upon him and claws him! But here is the best thing of all. It is not at all carnivorous: once its enemy is killed, it strips him of his skin, in which it arrays itself, and goes off disguised in this manner; only as the skin covers its head it is no longer able to see, and thus it happens that several have been killed even by women! Making due allowance for imagination, several characteristics are to be noted here which recall the pole-cat (jet of liquid) the bear and the kangaroo (fighting in an upright position with the forefeet). Perhaps naturalists will find in it a new subject for investigation. . . ."

## THE MYSTERY OF ANDREE'S FATE.

### AN ESKIMO STORY TWO YEARS OLD.

The Bishop of Moosonee, now in England, has made an interesting statement regarding the recent reports about the fate of Andree.

These reports, the Bishop believes, are merely a revival of the story repeated to him by Eskimos in the Hudson Bay territory two years ago.

The natives had come into Fort Churchill to trade from the Far-away North, where no white man has ever set foot. Their story was to the effect that in a district far to the north of Fort Churchill a party of the natives had suddenly come upon what appeared to be the car of a balloon, and two men attired in white men's clothes were standing in the vicinity busily engaged shooting musk ox and caribou.

The Eskimos were considerably alarmed at the sight of the strangers, whom they believed to be firing in their direction. Accordingly the natives turned their own firearms on the visitors, and soon all were shot down. The men who came into Fort Churchill and stated that they were witnesses of the tragedy described the car of the balloon as a queer-shaped basket, and they also attempted to describe some of the articles found in the car, all of which seemed to agree with the information in possession of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Eskimos were asked when they returned to the hunting grounds near the Arctic Circle to endeavour to ascertain further details which would throw some light on the mystery, and to return the following season with their information. They, however, have not since returned, and there the matter rests for the present.

All the Eskimos of the Far North, the Bishop adds, are armed with good rifles, which they obtain from the Hudson Bay Company for the purpose of hunting game. Although ignorant, they are not at all savage, and only vengeful when badly treated by the white man.

## BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

24th Baluchistan Infy—Capt J Parker, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2-d in Command pro tem, vice Major C. W. Jacob, seconded, and Capt H F Walters, transferred to the 26th Baluchistan Infy.

26th Baluchistan Infy—Capt H F Walters (2nd Double Company Commander), 2nd in Command pro tem., 24th 24 Baluchistan Infy to be 2nd in Command, vice Major J G Turner, appointed Commandant, 24th Baluchistan Infy.

The Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut S M Bruce, 7th Bo Lanc, to supervise the breaking in establishment at the Mounted Infy School of Instruction at Poona, with effect from 28th Jan 1902.

4th Bombay Rifles—Capt M S L Bruce, Double Company Officer, 23rd Bo Rifles, is attached (temporarily) for duty as Double Company Officer.

24th Baluchistan Infy—Capt J Farker, 2nd Double Company Commander, 26th Baluchistan Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity vice Capt H F Walters transferred to 26th Baluchistan Infantry.

23rd Baluchistan Infy—Capt A T Rowlandson, 3rd Double Company Commander (seconded,) to be 2nd Double Commander, vice Capt J Parker, transferred to the 24th Baluchistan Infy, and to remain seconded whilst employed as Asst Instr, Mounted Infy School, Poona.

Capt W H Wooldridge (4th Double Company Commander 3rd Double Company Commander pro tem, 24th Baluchistan Infy, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, and to move up in grade succession pro tem, vice Capt A T Rowlandson, seconded.

Capt R S Paul, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Capt W H Wooldridge.

Captain C Godfrey, Double Company Officer (seconded), to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Capt R S Paul, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the King's African Rifles.

Erinpura Irregular Force—Lieut J. H. W. Morgan, Wing Officer, Merwara Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Capt C A Hoosmale Cocq (seconded) on appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Merwara Battn—Lieut J C M Hoskyn, Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieutenant J H Morgan, transferred to the Erinpur, Irregular Force.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned Officers on arrival from England are posted as follows:—Lieuts T J Potter, to the Bombay Dist and J C Hastings, to the Nagpur Dist.

The following transfer is ordered:—Lieut A W Gibson from the Nagpur Dist to the Bombay Dist.

The undermentioned Officers having been temporarily transferred from the Bengal Command are posted as follows:—Capt A C Fox and Lieut S S Bartlett, to the Poona District.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters India Lieut Col A H J Doyle, Shropshire Light Infy, is directed to proceed to South Africa and join the 2nd Battn to which he has been posted on promotion: travelling at the public expense.

The following postings, transfer, and appointment have been ordered:—

Captain A G Wilkinson, from No 5 Depot (late No 2 Depot Western Division), Royal Garrison Artillery, to No 8 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain H G Carr, from Abbottabad Mountain Battery to No 60 Company (late No 26 Company, Western Division), Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain A T Hough, from 33rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to 1st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant C D Crozier, from No 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, to Malta, on promotion.

Lieutenant R M Paterson, from 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to Home Establishment.

Lieutenant F D Atkinson from 41st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to Indian Ordnance Department.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## DRESS DIALOGUE.

Very Smart Woman ("entering with an air, buoyed up by the possession of the smartest hat of the moment"): I have just partaken of the most delicious tea of my existence. You must really all go without delay to the Old Oak House, New Bond-street. The scones were hot, buttery—in brief, a dream: the tea—well the tea was tea, not chip stewed; and the coffee, I hear, is even better, and.——

The Young Girl ("positively quivering with excitement)": Meanwhile, where did you get that hat? It is surely a base but beautiful copy of the one worn by Lady Blessington in "The Last of the Dandies."

Very Smart Woman "(aside)": Truly does the wisdom of the young person pass all average understanding. "(Aloud)": Right, Oh bright and brilliant one. But I put it to the assembled company; is not the notion divine expressed in black tulle with this soft falling frill of black Chantilly about the brim? And you remark, I hope, the little cluster of ro-ebuds that nestle close to the hair in front, also the wide pale blue ribbon-strings.

Chorus (in a minor key): We do, we do!

Lady H.: And the inspired milliner, is her name to be divulged?

Very Smart Woman: Oh, yes!—in confidence. Unless my judgment is woefully away, she has come to stay and make her influence felt.

A Great Authority: Your judgment is beyond reproach. We shall assuredly all go to her. Although, alas! it will not be given us all to exploit with fitting grace the Lady Blessington picture hat. To begin with, no veil would adjust itself becomingly about that wide drooping brim.

The Young Girl (pulling a piteous face): Don't, an you love us, brutally dissect so lovely a thing. Which reminds me we are not to wear veils, if we can help it, this season.

Very Smart Woman: An omission that spells complexions. Here is an idea: let us discuss complexions to-day.

The Young Girl (dolefully): It would be much more profitable to secure complexions. What with automobiling and golf the days of mine are numbered. And the results I see around me of the rouge-pot are the reverse of encouraging.

A Great Authority: I have it on the best authority how a ministering angel has lately come into our midst—one who undertakes to rejuvenate and brace up relaxed muscles, feeding at the same time wasted tissues by an oil miraculous. This last is a secret, I must tell you, bought only at the expenditure of much time as well as money of an Indian Fakir. But the whole story is replete with fascination.

Lady H.: Pardon my baneful stupidity. But am I right in concluding that this—this ministering complexion angel, practically brings back, not merely the quality of the skin, but also the contours of youth?

A Great Authority: That is just precisely what she claims to do, and, I may add, succeeds in achieving.

The Young Girl: Times are stirring at last. I have, not felt so excited for years. A new hat and a new complexion in the space of a few minutes. The Fates are kind. (Appealingly) Oh, tell us some more.

Very Smart Woman: Is there any massage in connection with it?

A Great Authority: Massage of a kind most peculiar, original, and effective is an important factor. And I may say at once steaming of the face is rigorously condemned.

The Young Girl: Alas! Another beautiful lifelong illusion gone. Was not it Oliver Wendell Holmes, who likened illusions or vanity—they are pretty much the same, are they not?—to the unguent of a sea-fowl's plumage, which if we lost would cause us to sink never to rise again?

Very Smart Woman "(politely vacant)": Very interesting, but, permit me to observe, nothing whatever to do with complexions. And complexions happen to be a very serious and momentous matter. For, we have those terrible Asiatic east winds to face, when the fairest among us is apt to turn a delicate mauve.

A Great Authority: Now, far be it from me to play the prude. But, frankly, I put down pretty well all the ills our complexion is heir to to the persistent use of pernicious powders. If there is one woman on the face of this earth who irritates me more than another, it is the creature incessantly sneaking off into dark corners to surreptitiously dab her face with a powder puff. If we had never known the use of powder, we should never have cultivated the purple complexion.

Very Smart Woman: How bewildering it all is! Almost I could wish to be a lady of a harem, whose efforts are solely concentrated on emphasizing the eyes.

A Great Authority: Come close, the while I whisper in deepest secrecy that from these beautiful women of the Far East comes the hint as to the efficacy of a liquid rouge. A rouge that would not harm a child nor——

The Young Girl: Nor disgrace its grandmother. That rouge shall be mine.

Lady H.: You suggest you might pass for either. But how traditional men are about complexions? (An electric titter runs through the room.) Indeed, they seem to positively glory in the cultivation of two distinct points of view.

Very Smart Woman (with decision): Merely words, words, words. Take my advice, give them the good complexion; but never, and you value your happiness, give them the knowledge how you obtain it. What is the motto? "Ars est celare artem."

The Young Girl (reflectively): This is no place for me. Two illusions, gone, and in their place a new hat and a renovated complexion. Well, perhaps the balance is not bad.

Very Smart Woman: I met a teagown—now, please, don't be funny and ask if it recited or played the pianolo or bridge—it was a lovely teagown, a ravishing teagown, a veritable poem.

The Young Girl (wressling with a throttled joke): Teagowns always are the poems of modes, as tomatoes are of food. Thanks! I feel better.

Very Smart Woman: I was going to tell how this teagown was made of black esprit net, inset and trimmed with much filmy lace. Also, I may add, I am persuaded the esprit net teagown will be the idol of our summer evening hour.

The Young Girl (under her breath): Chic but chilly. (Aloud): I shall exploit the notion in white with fleclle lace. This is surely the teagown suitable for tender years we have all been craving. Truly everything comes to her who waits, and it is a merciful dispensation we have given up growing old.

Lady H.: Every woman of my acquaintance seems to be glorying in a velvet teagown, velvet incongruously and charmingly commingled with painted mousseline, chiffon, or gauze. In delicate pastel colours, such as egg-shell green, ciel blue, and mauves ("with serious emphasis,") velveteen even, I believe, is quite possible and presentable.

Very Smart Woman: The suggestion is most acceptable. Though, for that matter, is everything that tends to economy during these intermediate moments. My exchequer is positively quaking before the exigencies of the coming season.

A Great Authority: Yes, verily will our cup of extravagance overflow if the reports be true—and reports lately have grown horribly voracious—that we are to complete our costumes this season by miniature Poms, Japanese pugs, or infinitesimal Yorkshire terriers, and—no, I have not finished yet—great posies of real flowers.

The Young Girl: We are to be bunched, in fact foreign fashion. Let us without delay proclaim this prediction from the house-tops, that it may be heard by the sons of men, Bunching; I understand, has always been the exclusive prerogative of the other sex. Why wrest it from them? Then as to the dogs.

A Great Authority: The discussion of the dogs must be postponed, together with various other things, such as taffeta coats, Irish crochet lace, and spring automobile costumes. A strange and rather, weird collection, I admit, though all tending to the one end—the convincing appearance of fair women. —M. M. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

## DUELLING IN GERMANY.

### THE KAISER'S UTTERANCES.

### EDITOR SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

Judgment was given at Potsdam on March 12, in the prosecution instituted by the Commander of the Guards Corps before the Criminal Section of the Potsdam Tribunal against the "Potsdamer Zeitung" for having falsely attributed to the Emperor a speech against duelling which his Majesty was alleged to have made at the barracks of the First Foot Guards. The Emperor was represented by the paper to have assembled the officers of the regiment around him, called out two young officers, and severely reprimanded them for having said that they would disregard the Imperial order on duelling. The Court sentenced Herr Groll, the editor of the Journal, to two months' imprisonment. The publisher, Herr Stefe, was ordered to pay a fine of 500 marks. In the course of the proceedings, Colonel von Plettenberg, Commander of the First Foot Guards, deposed that no such words as alleged had been uttered by the Emperor.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (80th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES,

60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON, N, E.

## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Scarcely had Mr. Speaker left the Chair the other evening to partake of his modest chop, when several "strangers" boldly strode along the floor of the House. One carried a large glass globe connected by tub

## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

In spite of complaints made at the beginning of the war about the artillery, it is now generally admitted that the arm in question has undergone the crucial test of active service better than any other branch of the service. The lessons of the war have, however, shown that the gunners have yet much to learn, both as to material and tactics. Generals also must realise that modifications of the existing ideas and principles as to the proportion and mode of use of artillery are needed. Until lately the prevalent opinion has been that within wide limits an army cannot have too many guns with it. Lord Wolseley many years ago threw doubts on this point and the results of the campaign in South Africa have proved that this maxim is not always applicable. Lord Wolseley asserted that beyond a certain amount a long train of artillery is an encumbrance rather than an advantage and that the effect of guns is rather moral than material. Artillery authorities strongly resented this maxim, and asserted that the lengthening of the line of March the anxiety caused to the commander by the necessity of providing escorts for the guns, and the quantity of forage and stores needed by the artillery, are more than compensated by the work performed by that arm. These zealous advocates for an abundant supply of guns declared that the latter did not only produced an incalculable amount of injury to the enemy, but also caused a great amount of demoralisation. A shell bursting in a column no doubt kills or wounds many but no foe would, unless by accident, expose itself in such formation to artillery fire; and, as a matter of fact from the records of the last thirty-two years it is astonishing to learn how many shells are required to disable, say, a hundred men. In a war like that in South Africa, where the enemy takes full advantage of natural or failing that, artificial cover, and fights in very loose formation, the ineffectiveness of artillery fire has become still more obvious, and the sacrifice in the way of transport, &c., made to produce the hits, is really enormous. As to the moral effect of artillery fire there is no doubt that it is considerable; but as troops become war-worn they become more and more indifferent to shell-fire, for they realise how comparatively few men it kills or wounds. That artillery is somewhat of a foe to mobility it is impossible to deny, especially in country where there are no roads, or where the ground adjoining is unfavourable. In some cases also guns, if fired at long ranges, give harmful warning to the enemy, and frighten him into a retreat prematurely. Guns may likewise be likened to anchors, preventing the infantry and cavalry from exercising complete freedom of movement; for the other arms, if the guns are cut off or delayed, consider it their duty to stick to them and fight for their protection. It is therefore evident that, as Lord Wolseley asserted, it is quite possible to have too many guns per thousand men.

All available ships of the Mediteranean Squadron leave Malta for the first annual cruise on April 18, returning on May 19, and for the second cruise on June 21, returning on July 24. They will leave again, together with the Channel Squadron, the Cruiser Squadron, and other vessels on August 16 for combined operations, in which it is expected 94 vessels will take part. The combined squadrons disperse on September 16, the Mediterranean Squadron proceeding direct to Lemnos, where pulling and sailing regattas will be held from September 22 to 27. The squadron will leave again on September 29 for Salonika for the purpose of giving general leave and coaling ships. It will leave Salonika on October 15 to carry out the last series of fleet exercises in the vicinity of Nauplia, returning to Malta on November 15.

The action of Lord Roberts in sending to Count Christian de Villebois-Mareuil the diary of his brother, has led to the publication in the "Liberte" of some interesting things. The French officer, who found such bitter disillusionment among his comrades, was in great fear that we should play upon De Wet the same trick we had practised on Cronje. He found the Boer "Guerillero" amiable, but not very communicative, with an energetic and serious appearance. Even then desertion was decimating his ranks, but he still had 5,000 men with him. As to his own detachment of the foreign legion, he said that neither discipline nor technical military knowledge was worth troubling about in the case of men who had come out to the country simply on their own affairs, with the war as a preparatory amusement. They had no taste for hardship or exertion, but could eat and sleep with the best and they arrived just in time for defeat, and would disappear in disaster. These are just the sort of gentry who, as Mr. Frederick Green would in, [last] months Nineteenth Century, thinks, should be excluded from South Africa. Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil had a better opinion of the Netherland Corps, and wrote to Queen Wilhelmina, in courteous terms, that it would be an honour to be connected with it, and to think that his sword "might have been however indirectly for one moment at the service of her Majesty."

It seems that the authorities, notwithstanding all the experience that has been gained during the present campaign regarding mounted troops, have as yet not grasped the idea that in time of peace every opportunity should be taken in the direction of increasing efficiency. For years past it has been the custom when batteries of artillery change station, except for short distances, to transport the personnel by train leaving the horses behind to be taken over by the incoming battery. In future it has been decided that although a battery is to retain its own horses, the journey is to be performed by rail, unless the distance be very short. The consequence is that the valuable experience that could be gained by a long march is still to be denied the officers and men of a battery. In India, as we have before pointed out, cavalry and artillery march hundreds of miles in the ordinary course of changing stations and camp is pitched and horses piqueted after each days march by which arrangement the efficiency of mounted troops is enormously increased, for officers and men gain experience in the care of horses in the open which is impossible under the billeting system. There is not the slightest reason why mounted troops in this country should not march as they do in India, and camp on suitable ground hired for the purpose. In India there are Government camping-grounds on the route where facilities for obtaining a good supply of water always exist. There is nothing to prevent ground being hired for camping purposes from farmers and others in this country and arrangements could be made for contractors to issue rations and forage at these places.

In the early part of the campaign it was a noticeable fact that the few regiments of cavalry and batteries of artillery sent from India were from their experience of marching under the circumstances mentioned quite at home from the first under conditions of active service; whereas in the case of cavalry and artillery despatched from home stations it was shown that they had nearly everything to learn and great deal to unlearn. Nor can this be much wondered considering the impractical way soldiering in all its branches has hitherto been carried out on home service. Except under very special circumstances, mounted troops should never be sent by rail as practice in intraining and detraining horses can always be carried out at the stations where troops are quartered.

Perhaps the most important lesson taught by the South African War has been the value of mounted infantry. This sub-branch of the Service has had to fight its way to the front against serried ranks of prejudice. Even now there are many officers who maintain that mounted infantry are unnecessary, and that cavalry are more useful, for they can be trained to fight on foot and at the same time can act as true cavalry. To accept this arrangement would do much to kill the cavalry spirit, for save under exceptional circumstances—such on a large scale as the operations in South Africa—the proper place for a dragoon is in the saddle. Moreover the dismounted dragoon whatever his firearm may be, can naturally never do infantry work as well as the infantryman. The only superiority of the dragoon over the mounted infantry lies in the fact that the former is a better horsemaster than the latter. This defect, as we have previously pointed out would not be difficult to remedy if the mounted infantry were permanently organised at least to the extent of a strong cadre. We have heard over and over again that much of the efficiency of the mounted infantry especially as regards care of their horses, has been sorely diminished by the fact that the men—the majority of them being new to the work—neither knew how to ride nor how to take care of their horses. In many cases the riders could hardly stick on their mounts at a faster pace than a trot. Then when bad equitation and other defects caused sore backs they did not know how to deal with the mischief. It is not required that a mounted infantryman should acquire a showy style of riding, but certain elementary principles of equitation should be taught him, and he should certainly know something of the nature and requirments of his animal. Another objection to the present hapazard arrangement of extemporising temporary companies is that all ranks are strangers to each other and "exprit de corps" is slight if not altogether non-existent.


SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of* ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of genuine* VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co. Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co. *Valence* (Drôme, France).

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION
BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

ARE THE BEST

BECAUSE they are manufactured at CAIRO (EGYPT) and represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke!

Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

*Extract from the "Egyptian Gazette."*

To protect the foreign consumer against fraud and misrepresentation, the Government, by Ministerial Decree, dated 4th December, 1893, instituted the affixing of labels on each box exported, and to differentiate the qualities the labels are of different colours. These labels are affixed by all the bona fide manufacturers and controlled by the Cairo Customs before being allowed out of the country, heavy penalties being enacted against any infringement of the clauses of the Decree.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON: AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS (LIMITED),
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

MELLIN'S FOOD
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an ideal food for infants and invalids; and IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT. The character of cow's milk is so changed, by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—BOMBAY—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. CALCUTTA—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. COCANADA—HALL, WILSON & CO. KURRACHEE—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. MADRAS—OAKES & CO., LTD. RANGOON—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

ANOTHER ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR

SOLE WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE EAST.
STANLEY OAKES & CO.
CALCUTTA.

Procurable Locally from the undernoted Firms:—J. NEUBERG, PHILLIPS & Co., LTD., KEMP & Co. LTD., DINSHAW MERWAN, IRANI HORMUZ SHERIAR, HORMUSJEE ADERJEE, AMEERCHAND PURBUDAS, &c., &c.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS.

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER.
IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.
KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,
KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.
The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

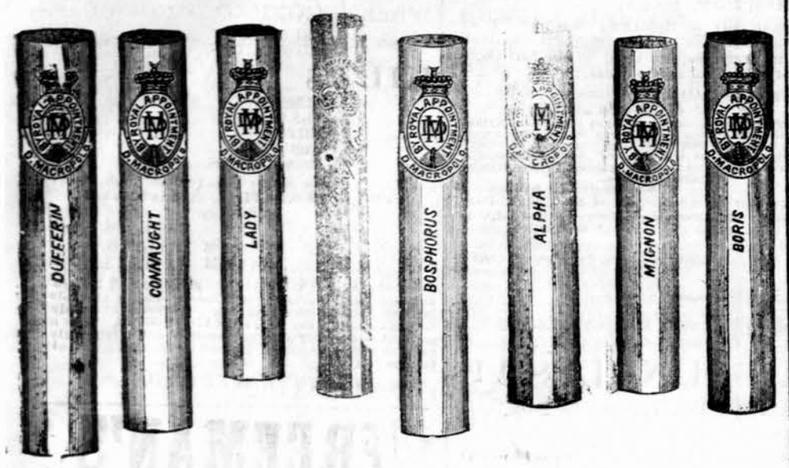
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, &c.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

TRUE HAIR GROWER
A London business man will send to any person interested, a small box of a potent compound that cured him of baldness of many years standing. Mention this paper and enclose four stamps for postage. When the hair begins to grow, he will supply a further quantity at a small charge. Address:
JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH
110, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Stephens'
Inks
The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.
Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# SMOKE
# D. MACROPOLO'S
## CIGARETTES
### THE FRESHEST AND BEST IN INDIA




| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dufferin | in tins of 50 | ... | per 100 | ... | Rs. 5 0 |
| Connaught | do. 100 | ... | do. | ... | „ 4 0 |
| Lady | do. 100 | ... | do. | ... | „ 3 0 |
| Queen Alexandra | do. 50 | ... | do. | ... | „ 3 0 |
| Bosphorus | do. 100 | ... | do. | ... | „ 3 8 |
| Alpha | do. 100 | ... | do. | ... | „ 2 12 |
| Mignon | do. 100 | ... | do. | ... | „ 2 0 |
| Boris | do. 100 | ... | do. | ... | „ 2 4 |

*Send for Illustrated Price List to*

## D. MACROPOLO & CO.
BOMBAY.

---

## DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

### SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

**DR. PROSSER JAMES,**
*Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.*

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

**DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,**
*Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

**DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,**
*Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

**DR. WHITMORE,**
*Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with SCTT'S' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

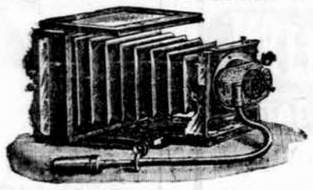
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LIMITED, 210 HIGH HOLBORN LONDON.

---

BY APPOINTMENT
## TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



## D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

---

## D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

## CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS! COLDS,
ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Mecal Staff, Calcutta, state—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

---

## HALL MARKED SILVER PRIZE CUPS, CHALLENGE SHIELDS AND BOWL

No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9¼ inches. Rs. 51.

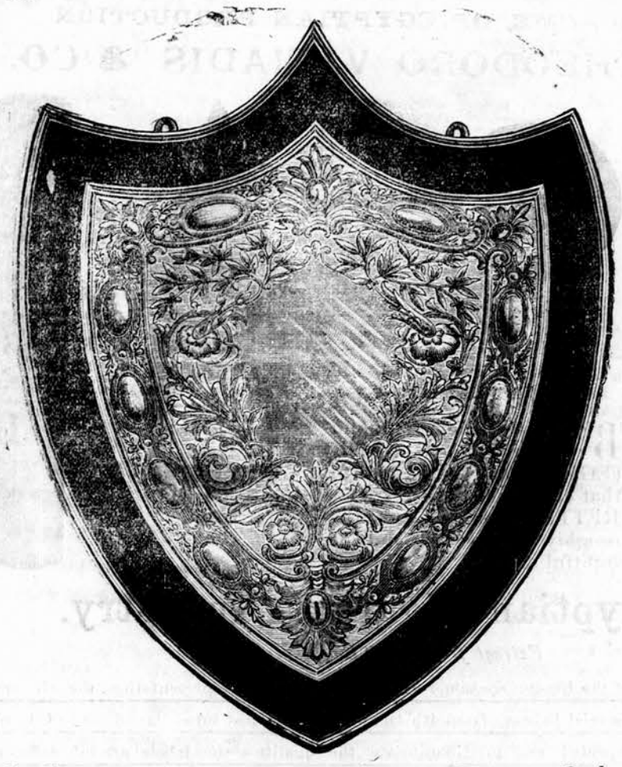
No. 1203.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of bowl 4½ inches Rs 133.

No. 1209.
Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches. Rs. 600.

No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4½ inches. Rs. 112.

No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with linth 11½ inches, Rs. 100

No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



Sterling Silver Shield, 23½ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back.
Rs 550.

No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 416.

No. 1210.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins., Rs. 450.

No. 1212.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 12 inches Rs. 450.

Designs for Special Shields sent on application.

## MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS:
## BOMBAY & POONA.

---

## R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

WROUGHT IRON WITH COPPER?

No. 8715—Rs. 27-10.
(NOT WINDPROOF.)

LAMP WARE-HOUSE, 69 ESPLANADE ROAD.

**MANUFACTURIES** IN VIENNA (Austria) MORAVIA, MILANO, ETC.,
BRANCHES AT EVERY PRINCIPAL PLACE IN EUROPE!
PURVEYOR TO THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, ITALY,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c.

STROM AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS
OF LATEST STYLE and SUPERB FINISH.

AT EXCEPTIONAL CHEAP PRICES.

FOR THE CAMP SEASON:

SPECIAL HURRICANE LANTERNS and LAMPS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!
FOR BIRTH-DAY and WEDDING-PRESENTS a select Assortment of Electro-plated Ware, Majolica and Glassware, Tea-Kettles, &c.

Illustrated Price List to all MOFUSSIL BUYERS on Application.

---

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

## Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

---

Each may be Good in his Degree
BUT

THE Famous "TOWN END ROYAL CYCLES" are first and best. First in excellence of design, work, and finish, and best because of their great Durability, which causes one of them to outcast several Cycles of inferior makes.

All this you can prove by simply calling at.
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

Stone Enamelling ..... Rs. 7
Plating ..... „ 17
Plating of the Handle Bar... „ 4. with a Year guarantee.
Kelly's Adjustable Handle Bar, Rs. 11.
Repairs executed according to the most recent method

**C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,**
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS and ENAMELLERS.
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 993.

---

## DON'T SHOOT YOURSELF!

No doubt you often feel like it, but after just a little deliberation decide you can't afford to do it. But that thumping racking headache, what can you do with it? Give it its quietus by using **Little's Oriental Balm.** It acts like magic. It kills pain at once. No waiting, no suffering, no dosing with nauseous medicine.

Mr. S. T. Holman, Waitsbury, Washington, says:—"It is a wonderful remedy. After suffering all day with intense headache, one application of the Balm stopped the pain in 5 minutes." I gave away the rest of my box to a friend who writes:—"I tried the remedy on my eldest son who had a very severe headache. In 20 minutes he said it relieved him, and in 20 minutes more he was cured." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

## PALPITATION

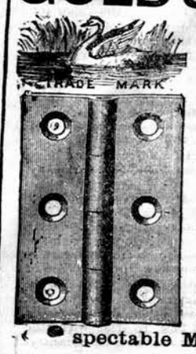
For two years I suffered from indigestion accompanied with Palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would upset me. Two hours after eating a distressing pain in the stomach came on. I tried everything, but nothing approaches Nature's Herbal Extract. It is the only remedy that has benefited me. S. BRIGHT, Sag Harbor, L. I.

## NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

---

## GOLD & CO.'S




BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 26, Fenchurch Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Messrs. CUNEO Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.